The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5413. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sherman's Speech in the Senate on the National Finances.

Debate in the House on the Bill to Resume Specie Payments.

Propositions to Amend the Constitution Relative to Suffrage.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Military Committee are engaged in an extended investigation in the organization of the army, with a view to being able to report at some future time some feasible plan for the reduction and reorganization of the staff departments. Gens. HANCOCK, HUMPHREYS and MCDOWELL have been examined thus far. Gen. HANCOCK thought the ordnance corps could profitably be merged into the artillery corps, as was formerly the case. The corps which used the guns and projectiles ought to be allowed full control over their productions. Gen. HUMPHREYS thought the Coast Survey might be profitably merged with the Corps of Engineers as the latter bureau was perfecting the same work on the lakes that the Coast Survey performs on the seaboard. Gen. MCDOWELL, who was examined to-day, gave the Committee a great deal of interesting information as to the organization of our army compared with that of European armies, and gave it as his opinion that several of the staff department could profitably be consolidated. The Committee will probably not be able to make any report at this session.

THE DUTY ON DRUGS.

An earnest effort will be made to include in the amendments to the Tariff bill a large reduction of the duty now imposed on many foreign drugs and medicines in daily and common use by the American people, articles which do not come in competition with any of our domestic products, inasmuch as they are not the growth or production of our own country. In some instances this duty amounts to more than 150 per cent.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Out of nearly three hundred civil appointments made by the President at the present session, but three, and those of an unimportant character, have been confirmed. The action of the Republican Senators yesterday has thrown all the candidates here, and their friends, into a fever, and a vigorous effort will be made to induce the relaxation of the rule so far as to admit of confirmations which can be shown to be unobjectionable to the incoming Administration. It is hardly necessary to state that the action of Senators yesterday was wholly of their own motion, and that neither any Senator or any one else has heard any expression from Gen. GRANT on the subject. Senators themselves fully concede that the important offices now vacant, which are to be part of the civil service of the new Administration, should be filled by that Administration. The petition of the Republican members of the House asking that no more confirmations be made, and which was considered in the Senate caucus yesterday, is in the following words:

To the Honorable the Senators of the United States:

In view of the fact that less than two months remain of ANDREW JOHNSON'S term, the undersigned Republican members of Congress, respectfully ask that, except where necessary to fill vacancies, no nominations shall be confirmed until Gen. GRANT'S term commences.

Signed by over one hundred members.

THE ASSASSINATION REWARDS.

Judge OLIN, of the District Supreme Court, has prepared a decision in the matter of the claimants of the $20,000 reward offered by the City of Washington for the capture of the assassination conspirators, in which he holds that the claimants, having been at the time in the civil and military service of the United States, are not entitled to any portion of the reward. By this decision the impecunious City of Washington is released from paying the sum.

THE HOUSE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The contest in the House, to-day, over the order of business, indicates the anxiety and feverishness usually prevalent at this point in the short session. Mr. WASHBURN announced that but thirty-one working days remained, and that there were yet six of the principal appropriation bills to be acted on which his Committee had ready to report. The Speaker then stated the condition of the business of the House, the point of which was that if the House made any more special orders it would shut out absolutely imperative business. Mr. SCOFIELD then made a speech on Mr. LYNCH'S Specie Payment bill, and afterward an evening session was ordered for further debate on the same subject. The Pensions Committee then took the morning hour, after which the constitutional suffrage amendment came up, and after a speech by Mr. ELDRIDGE in reply to Mr. BOUTWELL, an order was made for an evening session to-morrow night for debate on that subject. Mr. WASHBURNE then got the House into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, which was considered until 5 o'clock without much progress. A very acrimonious contest occurred over the pay of the Clerk to the Committee on Public Lands, which Mr. WASHBURNE had reduced. The Chairman of the Committee opposed it, and after more than an hour on this subject, the House defeated Mr. WASHBURNE by two majority. The pay of other clerks occupied the remainder of the day.

THE PURCHASE OF ST. THOMAS.

Gen. RASLOFF will make a statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow, in reference to the purchase of St. Thomas, and the views of the Danish Government on that subject. The Danish authorities hold that the United States are bound, according to all the laws of international obligations, to carry out the stipulations of Mr. SEWARD and the Executive, and the object of the present inquiry by the Committee is to ascertain the precise points on which the Government of Denmark base these opinions.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLAINE will report to the House to-morrow the Army Appropriation bill, asking about $41,000,000 for the army for the next fiscal year. This estimate is about $8,000,000 larger than that of last year, which was $33,000,000. The increase has been caused by the Indian wars and the cost of transportation to the Indian country. The sum now asked is about $8,000,000 less than the amount required by the War Department.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Senate Post-Office Committee, at its meeting to-day, had under consideration the bill passed last session, chartering a line of mail steamers to Europe, an amendment to which is now asked, compelling the Postmaster-General to give the Company a postal service contract. Gen. INGALLS was before the Committee in reference to the establishment of another line of steamers to Europe, in which he is interested, for which Government aid is also demanded. The Committee do not favor the latter scheme, and so informed Gen. INGALLS to-day. They do not think it advisable to charter two lines of steamers for the same purpose, so that this is virtually the death of the new scheme.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The probabilities now are that we shall have no more railroad subsidies granted during the present session of Congress. The House has already declared its intention to sanction no more projects of this character, and the Central Pacific Branch bill was lost in the Senate to-day by the small majority of one. There are several bills granting lands and subsidies to railroad enterprises in both Houses, but they have not the slightest chance of passing before the 4th of March.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

RELIEF FOR THE INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior, to-day, sent a communication to the House inclosing a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with a letter from the Governor of Dakota Territory, and from the Indian Agents, HANSON and CONGER, and a memorial from the Legislature of Dakota, in relation to the urgent necessity for furnishing speedy relief to the now suffering and starving Indians on the Upper Missouri. As the Department has no means of affording the relief, the Secretary asks for the favorable consideration of Congress on the subject. An appropriation of $113,500 is required.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia received a woman's rights deputation this morning. A memorial was read to them, which was signed by Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, at the head of a Committee appointed by the late National Convention, asking that women should be enfranchised in the District of Columbia. It was also signed by Mrs. JOSEPHINE GRIFFING, Prof. J. K. H. WILCOX and others. It was addressed to the Committee, which would, Senator HARLAN said, consider the subject maturely and report thereon as soon as practicable. Some half a dozen Senators at the opening of the session presented women suffrage petitions bearing in all nearly 1,500 signatures.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY MATERIAL.

The first series of experiments upon the material of which the Howard University is constructed have been made at the Navy-yard by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, with the following results: The patent brick sustained a pressure of 82 to 273 pounds to the square inch. Common burned machine brick were then tried and sustained 1,738 pounds to the square inch, and hard paving brick 2,300. The experiments will be continued next week. The lowest figures given are from specimens exposed to the weather.

LETTER FROM MR. PEABODY.

The President sent to Congress to-day a correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and GEORGE PEABODY, relative to a gold medal presented to him by order of Congress in consideration of his munificent donation for the promotion of education in the Southern States. Mr. PEABODY says:

"Cherishing as I do the sincerest affection for my country, it is not possible for me to feel more gratified than I do for this precious memorial of its regard, coming as it does from thirty millions of American citizens, through their representatives in Congress with the full accord and coöperation of the President. This medal, together with the rich illuminated transcript of the Congressional resolutions, I shall shortly deposit in the Peabody Institute, at the place of my birth, in apartments specially constructed for their safe keeping, along with public testimonials with which I have been honored there. I trust it will remain for generations, to attest the generous munificence of the American people in recognizing the efforts, however inadequate, of one of the humblest of their fellow-countrymen to promote the enlightenment and prosperity of his native land."

UNITED STATES MINTS.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of the House, offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, relative to the receipts and expenses of the Mint of the United States and its branches, and the cost and probable business of the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, was received to-day. The receipts at the Mint at Philadelphia for the last three fiscal years from coinage of gold and silver were $218,067 in gold, and the expenses $637,830 in currency—the average annual taxes over the income for the last three years having been $139,921. During the same period the amount of minor coinage manufactured and issued was $4,289,495; the expense of manufacture $1,342,032. The income over expenses, estimating these coins at their nominal value, was $2,897,463, of which $2,875,000 has been paid into the Treasury; the annual average income from this source being $965,820.

The receipts of the United States Assay Office for three years were $118,740, and the expenses $400,301, the average annual expense over the income being $93,853. The receipts of the branch mint at San Francisco for three years were, in gold, $766,577, and the expense, in gold, $638,829; the average annual expense over income being $63,888. The expenditures of the branch mint at Denver, since the date of its establishment in 1862, were $285,611, and the total receipts only $9,573.

A bill to convert this institution into an assay office was transmitted to Congress in February, 1867, and a similar bill has again been sent in during the present session, to which the attention of Congress is called. The expenses of the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., opened as an assay office in 1867, has been $3,321, and the receipts only $24 35. The Secretary recommends the branch mints in North Carolina and Georgia be disposed of to the best advantage. The total cost of the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, including machinery and fixtures, was $276,187, of which amount $250,000 has already been appropriated by Congress. It is not thought a branch mint, complete in its appointments, can be erected on the Pacific coast at an expense much less than the cost of this establishment.

The production of bullion in Nevada is chiefly silver. Silver is only coined for purposes of change; all silver being exported in bars, the coinage in Nevada must, therefore, consist chiefly of the bullion produced in that State, which is estimated at one million dollars.

In 1864 an act was passed establishing a branch mint at Dallas City, Oregon, and $100,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The plans have been prepared, and work is soon to be commenced, and it is possible the building and fixtures will cost as much as the branch mint in Nevada.

In conclusion the Secretary expresses the hope so frequently made previously, that no more branch mints will be authorized by Congress. Two mints are located on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, and are sufficient to supply the coinage of the whole country. All other similar establishments require not only the erection of expensive buildings, but large annual appropriations for their maintenance without returning corresponding benefits to the Government.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Messrs. CHANDLER, SUMNER, HOWE, POMEROY and EDMUNDS presented memorials for woman suffrage, which were referred to the Judiciary.

WANTED, A PHRENOLOGIST.

Mr. HOWE, to the great amusement of Senators, presented a memorial praying for the appointment of an able phrenologist to examine all candidates for Internal Revenue appointments, to see whether benevolence, conscientiousness, causality and comparison be their most prominent protuberances, to the end that the Government may no longer suffer from the frauds now so common in that Department. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

FOREIGN MEDALS.

Mr. GRIMES offered joint resolutions to authorize Commander CHARLES H. BALDWIN and another officer of the navy to accept gold medals, the former from the King of the Netherlands and the latter from the Emperor of the French.

TAXATION OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal imports under color of State authority. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER'S bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any officer of any railroad company to collect or pay over to any State, district or municipal officer, any tax or impost levied, or to be levied upon any person transported to or from any State, district or territory of the United States, or upon the compensation paid by said person for such transportation, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding; and any officer of any such railway company making such collection or payment over, or authorizing, ordering or directing the same shall be liable to indictment in the Circuit Court of the circuit in which the offence shall have been committed, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined, for every offense, not less than $5,000.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the joint resolution introduced by Mr. MCCREERY, proposing an amendment to the Constitution; also on Mr. SUMNER'S bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment; and on Mr. HOWE'S bill, requiring the President, on the application of the Governors or Legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana or Arkansas, to call out the militia, or employ the forces of the United States to suppress insurrection.

ILLEGAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. STEWART'S bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

It provides that any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold an office to which he is ineligible under the third section of said amendment, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, be imprisoned not more than five years and fined from $1,000 to $10,000.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill with slight amendments.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to enable the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to become citizens of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to revive the grant of land for the construction of a railroad from Selma to Gadsden, Ala. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to take up the bill for the relief of Commander JOHN L. DAVIS, of the navy, and it was taken up and passed.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to designate the place of confinement of persons convicted of offences against the laws of the United States.

It provides that criminals sentenced by United States Courts of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, to be imprisoned for one year or longer, shall be confined in the Penitentiary in Albany, N. Y., and that the United States shall pay to the Superintendent of said Penitentiary the sum of one dollar per week for the maintenance of each convict during his term of imprisonment.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to extend the boundaries of the States of Nevada, Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The same bill, substantially, was recently reported from the House Committee.

LETTERS PATENT.

Mr. WILLEY reported a bill to repeal the sixteenth section of the act of March 2, 1861, to promote the progress of the useful arts. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

In addition to repealing the above section, the bill provides that all letters patent issued in the United States for inventions and discoveries previously patented abroad in foreign countries, shall expire and determine simultaneously with the expiration of the foreign patents, and in cases where more than one patent has been issued abroad, the patent subsequently issued for the same invention or discovery in the United States shall expire upon the expiration of the foreign letters patent which shall first expire and determine.

LINCOLN-AVENUE.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely the joint resolution to change the name of "4½-street" in the City of Washington to "Lincoln-avenue."

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the following, viz.:

The message of the President of the United States, dated last July, recommending certain amendments to the Constitution.

The communication from the Constitutional Convention of Texas in reference to lawlessness and violence in that State.

The petition of citizens of North Carolina, praying that provision be made for the payment of claims of loyal citizens.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT, the bill to amend the act granting land in Oregon in aid of the construction of a military wagon road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the bill to confirm the title to little Rock Island, in the State of Mississippi, was taken up and passed.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. MORTON renewed his motion to take up for reference the bill for the relief of WM. MCGARRAHAN, of California.

Mr. CONNESS objected as before, on the ground that the bill having been indefinitely postponed last session, could not be revived.

Mr. HENDRICKS maintained that the effect of indefinite postponement was merely to prevent further action upon the bill at that session. He also reviewed the history of the bill, showed that it had never been considered upon its merits by the Senate, and claimed that it was the right of the claimant, as a citizen, to have his claim heard by the Senate.

Mr. STEWART replied in rather an excited manner, and began to discuss the merits of the bill, but was called to order.

Mr. CONNESS, also apparently excited, made a few remarks, in the course of which he said he was prepared to defend his action in regard to this bill against all persons whatever. Before the Senate could reach a vote upon the question of order, the morning hour expired, bringing up as unfinished business, the bill relating to the Central Pacific branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone it to take up the bill in relation to the public debt and currency, reported by him from the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. MORTON and POMEROY supported the motion, and Messrs. HOWARD, CORBETT and SUMNER opposed it. The latter called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion was carried by a vote of 32 to 26.

The Public Debt and Currency bill being now before the Senate, Mr. DAVIS moved to recommit it and instruct the Committee to report in the stead another bill.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment, in the nature of a substitute, is to embody the following propositions:

First—That the Government bonds should be discharged by the payment, in coin, of their value reckoned by that par at the days they were respectively sold by the Government, and that the future interest upon them shall be reduced to five per cent. on their value as aforesaid.

Second—That all other debts of the United States incurred since legal-tender notes were issued, and not expressly payable in coin, should be paid in currency even after the resumption of specie payments.

Third—That the annual expenditure of the Government should be reduced within the scale of $45,000,000 for civil service, $30,000,000 for pensions and Indians, $25,000,000 for the army, $20,000,000 for the navy, $10,000,000 for miscellaneous, and $50,000,000 for interest on the public debt, and the surplus applied to the extinguishment of the public debt.

Fourth—That taxes should be reduced $100,000,000, and that a day within three years should be named for the resumption of specie payments.

SPEECH OF MR. SHERMAN.

Mr. SHERMAN then addressed the Senate upon the bill reported by the Committee on Finance as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I suppose it is expected of me to state in general terms the reasons that influenced the Committee of Finance to report this measure, and also to state why other measures of a financial character referred to the Committee have not received its sanction. And, in the first place, it is but right to recall the embarrassments of the Committee, not only from the intrinsic difficulties of the subject referred to us, but from the great diversity of opinion that exists in all parts of the country as to the proper measures to be adopted. I appeal to no party to sustain this measure, yet we must all recognize the difficulty of harmonizing the great diversities of opinion that exist on financial measures, except by a partial surrender of an individual opinion, and something like a party support of any measure that may be agreed upon. In order to consider this measure properly, we must have a clear perception of what is sought to be accomplished. The object we have in view is to appreciate our currency to the standard of gold as rapidly as the public interest will allow. Our present currency, or "lawful money," consists of notes of the United States, and these are a legal tender in payment of all debts. Based upon them, and of equal value with them, is a subsidiary currency of notes of National Banks, and these are redeemable in United States notes, and are receivable in payment of taxes. We have also a form of demand notes, convertible at the will of the holder into lawful money, called three per cent. certificates. We have also a fractional paper currency, which is convertible into lawful money on demand. These four species of notes compose the paper currency of the country, and the amount of each is stated as follows:

United States notes	$356,021,073
National Bank notes	299,806,565
Three per cent. certificates	55,865,000
Fractional currency	34,215,715
In all	$745,908,353

All this currency is by law at par. By law it is either made the standard of value, or may at pleasure be converted into the standard of value. It is the legal measure of all commodities, and of all debts, except for duties on imported goods and interest of the public debt. But in truth and in fact it is not at par in the standard money of the world. One dollar of it has only the same purchasing power as 74 cents in gold. Gold—which is real money, not the representative of money, but money itself, of intrinsic value, recognized as such by every man in all civilized countries and in all ages of the world—gold is demonetized by the law, cannot be collected in the Courts, and, like cotton or wheat, is treated as a commodity whose value is measured by what we call "lawful money." Now, it seems to me that the first step in our investigation should be to abandon the attempt to reason from a false standard. We must, to begin with, recognize the immutable law of currency, and that is, there is but one par, and that par is gold. Since the earliest records of humanity, gold and silver have been employed as the equivalent for effecting exchanges. From Solon to our day, innumerable attempts have been made to substitute something else as money, but in spite of all, gold and silver have maintained their exclusive dominion in the money of mankind. The gold in the shield of Achilles, the shekels that bought the field at Machpelah, the pieces of silver the price of the blood of our Saviour, will be current coin when the completed history of nations now rising into greatness will be folded away among the records of time. No nation can permanently adopt a standard of value that will not be controlled and regulated by the standard of gold. No degree of isolation, no expedient of legislation can save any nation which maintains any intercourse with foreign nations from the operations of this same law. Like the tides of the ocean or the movements of the planets, it is beyond our jurisdiction. This higher law of the standard of value will sooner or later govern and regulate all prices, even of commodities that do not enter into foreign exchanges. It is utterly idle for a commercial people like the United States, with a foreign commerce of eight hundred millions annually, with citizens trading in every part of the world, and receiving annually 400,000 emigrants, to escape from the operation of this primary law of trade. Different nations have tried various expedients to evade it, and have always failed. For centuries gold and silver coins were clipped and alloyed, but it only took more of them to buy a certain commodity. In modern times paper money or credit has been substituted for real money. As long as this money did not exceed the amount of real money in the country, it operated well. It promoted exchanges and gave great activity to enterprises, and its nominal value was the same as its real value. But when the paper money was increased or the gold exported, the paper money depreciated; it had less purchasing power, prices rose, and either the paper money became demonetized, was rejected and repudiated, or the false standard was advanced in value to the gold standard. The most successful attempt to substitute paper money for real money took place in Great Britain in 1797. The Bank of England then having in circulation $55,000,000 of notes, was forbidden by an act of Parliament to pay its notes in coin, and they were in effect made a legal tender. By 1810 the amount of them was gradually increased to $110,000,000. It was observed that though gold was demonetized and its export prohibited, yet that its market value had risen near twenty per cent. of from £45 14s. 6d. to £56 for a pound of gold. An eminent writer on political economy called attention to this fact as conclusive evidence of the depreciation of the paper currency. A committee of the House of Commons, of whom were several of the most eminent statesmen and financiers of England, gave the subject a careful examination, and the result was the famous bullion report. A majority of this committee agreed that in spite of the act of Parliament gold was still the true standard of value, and measured by this standard the currency was depreciated by an excess of Bank of England notes. They say "that no safe, certain and constantly adequate provision against all excess of paper currency, either occasional or permanent, can be formed, except in the convertibility of all such paper into specie." Still driven by the pressure of war, the Bank issued more notes and their depreciation continued until, at the close of the war, the bank slowly entered upon the hard task of appreciating its notes to the gold standard.

During our brief national history we have made several efforts to establish paper money for real money. Continental money was a revolutionary effort to convert paper into money. Gen. SPINNER has had occasion recently to inform some Rip Van Winkle, who wished Continental money redeemed in lawful money, that provision had been made to redeem it at the rate of one dollar in coin for one hundred dollars Continental money, but even this poor privilege expired in 1793.

During the war of 1812, the United States undertook to treat State Bank bills as lawful money. They soon became depreciated, and when the war was over and it became necessary to appreciate them to the gold standard, notes, banks and debtors were swept into general bankruptcy, and the people commenced again upon the solid basis of gold and silver coin. So during our civil war both the United States and the rebels undertook to make paper, not merely the representative of money, but real money. The paper money of the rebels followed the course of Continental money and French assignats. Ours, carefully limited in amount, supported by heavy taxes, and by great resources, is still called lawful money, but after all, its value is daily measured by the gold standard. It is only the substitute of money to be paid at a future day, and is not real money. Even silver, long the standard of value among civilized nations, is now demonetized in some of them from the impossibility of maintaining a double standard. It was found by experience that the market value of these two precious metals varied as the production of one or the other increased in amount, thus creating confusion and compelling alterations in the coinage. The result is that silver in Great Britain and the United States is a legal tender for but small amounts, while gold is the universal standard of value. Even the stamp fixed by the Government in the process of coining does not make it money or change its value. It only certifies to its weight and fineness as a matter of convenience, and not as an addition of value. Indeed, the mechanical process of coining has frequently reduced the market value of the gold by making it necessary to receive it when exported. Let us, then, recognize as an axiom that nothing but coin is the real money, before we undertake to deal with our currency. And Senators may think I consume too much time in dealing with an apparent truism, but it will be found that the denial of this truism, both in Congress and among the people, is the cause of most of the confusion in the public mind as to our currency. It affects our minds as it affected the Englishman in 1810. When told that the Bank of England note was depreciated, he said, "Is not this pound note worth twenty shillings, and you tell me it is only worth sixteen?" Or, like the reasoning of the learned priests in the time of GALILEO, who saw the sun moving around the four corners of the earth, we knew that GALILEO was an impostor. So we call our paper money par, and having made a god with our own hands, compare all other gods by it. We must then abandon the false standard, set up again the true standard, and compare again our money, our productions, our wealth, and our resources, by the true standard, or we will allow ourselves to be led by false premises into the most erroneous conclusions. And yet this does not impugn the wisdom of a paper currency founded upon the credit of a nation, or of it being made in times of great public danger a legal tender in payment of debts. Such paper money has exercised a powerful influence in ancient as well as modern history. It saved Rome in her fierce conflict with HANNIBAL. It enabled Great Britain to maintain her wars against NAPOLEON. Without paper money, and, as I believe, without making it a legal tender, we could not have mustered and maintained our immense armies during the recent war. Gold was banished by the war. The quantity was too small for the vast expenditure required by the war. We had then no legal paper representative of value. The State bank notes were wisely excluded from national circulation. We then cautiously issued our legal-tender notes, carefully limiting their amount, and only increasing the amount when we could not borrow them back at a reasonable rate of interest. We called them lawful money, and, as a measure of the highest necessity, compelled our citizens to receive them as such; but after all they were only a forced substitute for money, the promise to pay money and not real money. Though they were made the legal standard of value, their own value was daily fixed in gold in the open market in New-York. We watched their depreciation as the dark days of the war came on, and tried to arrest it. We utterly failed. The effort was patriotic, but it was impossible. England did the same in her wars. She passed laws forbidding the purchase and sale or exportation of gold; but, like ours, her efforts were abortive. I am not ashamed to confess my part in all the efforts made during the war to maintain our paper money as the true standard of value, and I confess it was impossible. Every intelligent business man watched the daily market of the gold barometer, which, with unerring certainty, fixed the value of our greenbacks, of our public credit and bonds, as it did the value of our cotton and corn. A distinction between the standard of value and the actual agent of exchange must always be kept in view. One must be gold, and the other ought to be paper money convertible into gold. Such paper currency, with proper measures to meet panics or extreme drains of specie, is proven by all experience to be the best possible currency that has yet been devised by man. An unmixed coin currency cannot exist in a commercial country, for necessity will compel, merchants will devise and the people will use some representative of money, whether it be bankers' bills of exchange, certificates of deposit, or bank or Government paper money. And one unbinding, unrelaxing rule, that compels payment in coin at all times, during panics, distress or war, as well as in peace, will periodically produce disaster and bankruptcy. The requisites of a good currency are: first, that it be a paper currency; second, that it be amply secured, either by the credit of a nation or by unquestioned collaterals; third, that except in cases of panic, that it be convertible into coin; fourth, that provision be made for a suspension of the right to demand coin during such panics. And the only legislative questions that can arise on these points are whether the paper money should be issued by the nation or by corporators, and what relief shall be provided in case of a necessary suspension of specie payments. As to the first question, both England and the United States have settled upon a bank currency secured by the public credit. As to the second, they have tried various devices, as the raising of the rate of interest, a temporary suspension of payments, making the paper a legal tender, but all these expedients are merely temporary to bridge over a war or panic, a period of starvation or an unnatural adverse balance of trade. They are remedies in sickness, to be discarded the moment that health comes again. Whatever theorists may suggest, however sugar-coated the remedy may be, there is but one test of a healthy paper currency, and that is its convertibility into gold coin. If, then, gold only is the true standard of money, why shall we not commence our financial measures by restoring it to its place as a legal standard of money? Why not allow our citizens to base their future contracts on gold? Why not enforce these contracts in the Courts as legal and valid? There are difficulties in applying a new standard to existing contracts made upon a different standard, but this difficulty does not apply to future contracts. We wish to restore specie payments, and yet we forbid all men from dealing in specie. Such contracts are put upon the same legal footing as gaming contracts. It would seem that if we are at all sincere in wishing specie payments, that we should not only promote specie contracts, but should encourage them. Contracts to a vast amount are now from necessity made upon the gold basis. All our foreign commerce, exports and imports, amounting annually to over $800,000,000, are based upon gold. The price of all public securities is fixed by the gold standard of London and Frankfort. The sale of all imported goods by the importer to the jobbers is by the gold standard. The daily transactions in gold in New-York often amount to $100,000,000. On the Pacific slope gold is the only standard of value. We cannot alter this if we would. Why not recognize the fact, legalize these contracts, and conform our measures to the gradual adjustment of existing contracts, including paper money, to the standard of gold? And, Sir, let us also recognize the general principle that it is wiser and more in accordance with the spirit of our Government to leave this adjustment to the voluntary contracts of the people, rather than undertake it by the arbitrary rules of law. If our people are left free they can do this without injury to the debtor or creditor, without confiscation of property, and without any change in the intrinsic value of property. For these reasons, the Committee of Finance regard the first section of this bill, which legalizes gold contracts as an indispensable preliminary to any plan for appreciating our currency to gold. This action has twice received the sanction of the Senate, and its primary importance has generally been admitted in popular discussions. The objections to this section are stated by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) as follows: "The means he suggests for returning to specie payments are twofold. The first is to legalize specific contracts to be executed in coin." I voted for a bill for that purpose last session, without much consideration, and have since become satisfied it was an error. The unwary would be enticed into such contracts by the crafty, and those in straightened circumstances or under heavy pressure would be forced into them. No man can safely make a contract, to be executed in coin, while the currency is depreciated and the financial condition of the country is fluctuating. Such contracts, where not brought about by coercion and fraud, would be in the nature of gold gambling—the one party trusting that gold would be at a large premium when the contract was due, and the other that it would command little or none. It could hardly be distinguished from a contract for the delivery of gold at a future time. This whole objection is based upon the theory that contracts cannot be safely left to the free assent of the parties thereto—that the parties cannot be intrusted to make their own contracts, lest the creditor oppress the debtor. Sir, the time is not likely to come in our day when the crafty will not have the advantage of the unwary. If we were legislating to protect the unwary we should not for a day permit the existence of unconvertible paper money. Mr. WEBSTER said that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes with paper money." The chief reason is that such paper money is so fluctuating that none but the intelligent and crafty can estimate its fluctuations, while the unwary assume that it is equivalent to gold. If we then legislate to protect the unwary we should require all contracts to be made on the gold basis, but experience shows that the true basis of contracts is the consent of the parties. We can leave the interest of parties to regulate equivalents, and we can protect a gold contract against usury and fraud much more easily than a contract payable in currency. The Senator from Indiana proposes to add to the burden of existing contracts an annual interest equivalent to twelve per cent., by requiring gold payment in two and a half years. If the parties were left to adjust this matter by contract they are not likely to adopt a more severe measure to the debtor than his. If it is unsafe to allow parties to make a contract in coin, how can they be allowed to make contracts in currency to be appreciated in coin in two and a half years? If coin contracts are brought about by coercion and fraud, the Courts will not enforce them, and if gold is required as a consideration for payment of a currency contract, it is usurious and will not be enforced. Practically, any law requiring a resumption of specie payment, is a law adding to the amount of a currency debt the full depreciation of the currency, unless you either scale the debt or allow the parties to adjust the matter between themselves. The former proposition is indefensible, and the latter is the only way by which the creditor and debtor may by mutual agreement adjust a currency contract by equivalent coin. All contracts to pay money are contracts for the delivery of gold, and a contract in currency is only a contract to pay an indefinite amount of gold depending on the uncertain depreciation of the currency at the time of the payment. Why may not the parties fix for themselves the amount of gold to be paid rather than leave it to be fixed by the Bulls and Bears. Where contracts are authorized in gold all the provisions of the municipal law which protect contracts from fraud, usury or coercion, apply to them as well as to contracts in currency. And the reason why such contracts were ever forbidden was because public policy demanded for a time the suspension of specie payments, while now the very fact that we are providing for specie payments is conclusive in favor of the policy of specie contracts in the future. Not only ought specie contracts to be allowed, but they ought to be encouraged. Every such contract smoothes the way to a general resumption. If they become general, gold now hoarded will be let loose. This will produce an expansion of the currency. When, during specie payments, we estimate the aggregate of currency, we add the amount of specie to the amount of convertible paper money. So when specie payments are suspended, if specie can be made to perform some of the functions of currency, it adds so much to the volume of the currency, and as specie contracts become general, the process of resumption is complete. Again, while specie is the best standard of currency, it is not the most convenient for transportation, even from hand to hand. To obviate this, commercial paper, bills of exchange, drafts and certificates of deposit have been devised for distant exchanges, and paper money convertible into coin has been used for exchanges from hand to hand. When you authorize contracts in gold and make demands for gold, you at once unlock for daily use the coin now hoarded in private hands. You can then provide the most important agency of modern times—a convertible paper currency always equal in value to gold—its true representative, easy to guard, conceal and transport. It is only by restoring gold contracts that you can safely avail yourself of all the multiplied uses of paper money. Then and not until then you can issue paper money based upon gold. The gold now lying idle in the Treasury may then be utilized—made to produce an interest by the issue of coin notes based upon it, and thus enter into actual circulation, and gradually be made to perform all the uses of money now performed by a depreciated currency. This is the basis of the fourth section of the bill, which utilizes the gold by the issue of gold notes based upon it, and their application to the purchase of bonds and the reduction of interest. And the right to make contracts in gold may now safely and properly be extended to banks organized under the National Banking system. Upon a deposit of bonds, existing banks or new banks may be authorized to issue gold notes equal to sixty-five per cent. of the value of United States bonds deposited to secure their circulation. Their payment will be in coin, but in all other respects they may be subject to the general provisions and limitations of the Banking act. Many of the banks, especially in commercial cities, will gladly avail themselves of such a provision to withdraw their present circulation and substitute gold notes convertible on demand into coin. With such a provision, and on such a basis, the system may be free, and thus all the embarrassing questions about the inequality of the distribution of the banking circulation will be avoided. A right conferred upon all without limit as to amount, and upon regulations applicable to all, would at once secure to the South and West new banking facilities, and would rapidly tend to substitute coin or its equivalent for legal-tender notes, and without the severe process of contraction. The objection made that this would create two currencies of unequal value applies as well to the present state of the currency, for we have now two currencies of unequal value—gold and legal tenders. If we are sincere in wishing specie payments, we must not only multiply the demand for coin; we must encourage coin contracts, issue coin notes, both by the United States and by the banks, and thus without contraction dispense with the use of the interior and depreciated currency. The superior value of coin notes, their use in commercial cities, their convenience in the gold-producing States, will soon give them higher credit, and secure them in every part of the country. I am confident that under such a system the National Banks will, if allowed, and before specie payments are resumed, substitute coin notes for the present circulation, and that, too, without diminishing the aggregate of circulation. Many of them have now reserves and profits enough to make the requisite deposit of additional bonds; and the gold certificates now issued from the Treasury might be used for their coin reserves without creating new demands for coin. There is but one other consideration I wish to urge in favor of the sections of this bill relating to gold contracts and gold notes, and that grows out of the doubt that rests upon the validity of the legal-tender act. We must not forget that currency contracts depend, not upon the agreement of parties, but entirely upon the validity of that act. This has always been doubted, and is now contested before the Supreme Court. I remember very well the discussions in the Senate when this act passed. Its validity was then denied by Judge COLLAMER, and other able jurists; and it was only maintained by myself and other Senators from the imperative necessity of supporting armies then in the field. This necessity has long since ceased. There can be no pretence that as to future contracts by the United States, or by individuals, there is any necessity that the public credit should any longer take the place of real money. The Legal-tender act is only material as it affects existing contracts. Is it wise to continue a measure only justified by a grave public necessity, now when the necessity has passed? It may be that the Supreme Court will deny the validity of the Legal-tender act, or limit its operation to existing contracts made since its passage. It may subject currency contracts to enforcement in coin. Is it not wiser to bridge over this uncertainty by authorizing the adjustment of this matter between the creditor and the debtor? Again, Sir, the law as it now stands is productive of gross injustice. You require nearly one-half of your taxes to be paid in gold, and yet you will not enforce a contract by which the merchant buys the gold for you. Cargoes of tea, coffee and merchandise can only be bought in gold, and yet if property is delivered upon a promise to pay gold, it cannot be enforced. Gross and palpable injustice may be done in a multitude of transactions necessarily based upon gold by appealing to the Legal-tender act. I conclude then this branch of the subject by the earnest opinion that it was a good policy three years ago; and it is a good policy now to allow all parties to stipulate the time when, the amount, and the medium of payment, subject to the general laws of frauds, usury and force. Free trade in domestic productions, liberty to contract, and be contracted with, has never been restrained before. Let us restore these rights, and having also provided a paper representative of the coin in the Treasury of the United States, and a bank currency convertible into gold and founded upon the highest securities, let us now deal with the much more difficult question—the appreciation of the present currency to the standard of gold. If this question affected alone the Government of the United States, we might resume specie payments very soon; sooner even than the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) proposes. By funding a portion of the United States notes, by requiring the banks to maintain their full reserves in legal tenders, by withdrawing the three per cent. certificates and by the use of the gold in the Treasury, we could resume at once. This process might increase the bonded indebtedness of the United States $100,000,000, and the interest $6,000,000, but our revenues are ample in gold to pay the increased interest; and the actual saving in the current expense of the Government, by the reduction of prices to the gold standard, would be double and perhaps quadruple the increased interest. The body of our expenditure being the interest of the public debt, is now payable in gold, and its burden is not increased by specie payments, while the saving in expenditure and the palpable saving by the funding of the debt at a lower interest, would largely exceed any interest we would have to pay on notes withdrawn from circulation; and if the burden of resumption fall alone upon the National Banks the task would be an easy one. Their securities, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, are now nearly equal in gold to the amount of their circulation. A call under the Banking act of ten per centum additional security could be easily met by the great body of them, and thus enable them to resume whenever the United States is prepared to resume. Their profits in the past have been large. Those not now strong enough to perform the great object of their organization—namely, to furnish a uniform currency convertible into gold, may well give way to other banks ready to take their places. But redemption by the banks means redemption by all their debtors, by the merchants, manufacturers and traders of the country. And we are therefore compelled to deal with this question, not as affects the United States and the banks merely, but as it affects all the people of the United States. How will the appreciation of the currency affect their interests? Suppose it accomplished, how will it affect individuals? A person entirely out of debt, but possessed of property of productive value, would not be affected by the change. His property would be of less nominal value, but it would be of the same intrinsic value. Its producing capacity is undiminished. It will buy the same food, clothing, and necessaries of life. The relative value of commodities is not affected by the currency used, but by supply and demand. If the currency is depreciated, it will take more of it to purchase the article. If it is appreciated, it will take less; but the appreciation or depreciation of the currency does not effect the price of the other commodities in their relation to each other. This can only be effected by the demand for them, by the supply of them, and alternately by the cost of producing them. So a man without property, and not in debt, but who depends upon his labor for his support, is not in the end effected merely by an appreciation in the currency. His wages may be less, but what he receives of the appreciated currency has the same purchasing power as the higher wages received before. The change does effect him for a time, for land and labor are the last commodities to feel a change in the currency. The immediate effect of a depreciation in the currency is injurious to him, for his food and clothing rise more quickly than his labor, but appreciation of the currency is immediately beneficial to him, for the reason that his labor does not fall in price as quickly as food and clothing. The value of labor, however, may be disastrously affected by the mode of appreciation. If it is brought about by a sudden contraction, the result will be a suspension of work, of enterprises, and consequently a reduction in the price of labor. Persons of fixed salaries and incomes are benefited by an appreciation of the currency to the full extent of the appreciation. Their incomes have increased purchasing power, and they are enabled to extend their purchases, supply new wants and add to their capital. The opposite effect during the war, when the currency was being depreciated, carried distress and want and poverty into many comfortable homes. It fell with severe effect upon preachers and widows and old men, who saw the purchasing power of their annuities melt away, and a condition of independence changed to poverty and want. They will, by an appreciation of the currency, be restored to their own again. Merchants, dealers, traders and bankers will be affected by an appreciation of the currency precisely as their debts and credits bear to each other. If they owe more than they can promptly collect on debts due to them, they must lose to the full extent of the appreciation; and they must make their loss good by a sale of a part of their property at reduced prices, or by contracting new debts to be paid in an appreciated currency. As a general rule, any appreciation of currency is injurious to all these classes, for they are generally in debt; and even when enough is due them to pay with, yet the delay in payment or the failure of their debtors almost always embarrasses them. Commercial and banking usage compels promptness; so that a merchant or a banker, however prudent he may be, is often compelled to sacrifice his assets to meet a sudden appreciation of the currency. But the distress caused by an appreciation of the currency falls mainly on the debtor class; others suffer only by reason of his inability to pay. What does specie payments mean to a debtor? It means the payment of $135 where he has agreed to pay $100, or which is the same thing, the payment of $100 where he has agreed to pay $74. Where he has purchased property and paid one-fourth of it, it means the loss of the property. It means the addition of one-fourth to all currency debts in the United States. A measure to require a debtor now to pay his debt in gold or currency equivalent to gold, requires him to pay 135 bushels of wheat when he agreed to pay 100; and if this appreciation is extended through a period of three years, it requires him to pay an interest of twelve per cent. in addition to the rate he has agreed to pay. When we consider the enormous indebtedness of a new country like ours, where capital is scarce, and where credit has been substituted in the place of capital, it presents a difficulty that may well cause us to pause. We may see that the chasm must be crossed, but it will make us wary of our footsteps. Good faith and public policy demand that we appreciate our currency to gold, but in the process we must be careful that bankruptcy, distress and want do not fall upon our fellow-citizens who have based their obligations upon your broken promises. The debtors of the country include the active, enterprising, energetic men in all the various employments of life. It is a serious proposition to change their contracts so as in effect to require them to pay one-fourth more than they agree to pay. They have not paused in their business to study questions of political economy. They have based their operations on this money which you have declared to be lawful money; you may change its relative value, but in doing so you should give them a reasonable opportunity to change their contracts so as to adapt them to the new standard of value you may prescribe for them. Before discussing the measures proposed by the Committee, which Senators may consider not specific enough, or not rapid enough, let us look to history for lights to guide us in a most difficult and dangerous passage. The appreciation of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators may suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through this process before, and always with the sorest distress. Sometimes they have repudiated the depreciated currency, and, from the necessity of the case, fallen back upon barter and gold. Such as I have already stated was the case with the Continental money, with the French assignats, and with Confederate scrip. All these revolutionary movements were accompanied with the utter destruction of credit and trade. We have also to guide us several examples of the appreciation of a debased currency. At the revolution of 1688 in England, the silver coin, then a legal tender, had become so depreciated by wear and by clipping as to be worth only seventy-five per cent. of the mint standard, and this was practically the only currency. It became necessary to appreciate this currency to the mint standard. As all prices and obligations of debt had become adjusted to the lowered value of the existing coin, it was proposed to reduce the mint standard to the current standard, or to issue new shillings at one and one-fourth shillings. This was opposed by ISAAC NEWTON and JOHN LOCKE, the two "foremost men of all the world," who contended that if the loss of recoinage was thrown upon the mint it would not effect the individuals at all. This view was strongly opposed by practical merchants, but the new coinage was issued, and the old coin retired. As between the the mint and the holder of the old shillings this was all right; but the effect was immediately disastrous upon all prices. It took one-third more commodities to get the new shillings, but the old number of shillings were required to pay a debt. Merchants, traders and debtors were ruined. The Bank of England, then in its infancy, only escaped failure by issuing its notes payable in installments. A rival bank was utterly wrecked, small capitalists found themselves ruined, and laborers and citizens deprived of employment. Hence the unpopularity of WILLIAM III., and the prevalence of general discontent during his reign. A similar condition of currency to our own existed in Great Britain after the general peace of 1815. For eighteen years the notes of the Bank of England were practically a legal tender, and upon them, as upon our greenbacks, was based a currency issued by the country banks. Though the aggregate of all this paper circulation never amounted to $250,000,000, yet it at times depreciated to 20@30 per cent. below par. When the war was over, measures were slowly adopted for the appreciation of this currency to the gold standard. These measures resulted in a reduction of the paper currency from 231,000,000 in 1815 to 152,000,000 in 1821. Commercial paper discounted at the Bank of England fell from 75,000,000 in 1815 to 13,000,000 in 1821. It is only necessary to appeal to the histories of the times to show the disastrous effect. The productive value of capital was increased fifty per cent. A thousand dollars in 1821 would buy more than eighteen hundred dollars in 1815. Small traders, debtors and laborers were reduced to the sorest distress; the loss to them was far greater than the actual depreciation of the currency, for all confidence and trust was lost. The only compensation to Great Britain was the rapid fall in the rate of interest from the abundance of idle capital and her ability to reduce the interest of her public debt, within a short period, to three per cent. If Senators wish other examples of the severe process of passing from a depreciated currency to a gold currency, or to a paper currency convertible into gold, let them read the story of the times after the Revolution, and after the war of 1812, and after the revulsions of 1837; all of which were periods of a transition from a depreciated currency to a convertible paper currency. Sir, it is not possible to take this voyage without sore distress. To every person except a capitalist out of debt, or to the salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy or disaster. To every railroad it is an addition of at least one-third to the burden of the debt, and more than that deduction from the value of its stock. To every bank it means the necessity of paying one hundred and fifty dollars for every one hundred of its notes and deposits, except so far as the bank may transfer this to its debtors. It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their capital, though one-third less than their property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any very great reduc-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

OUR DIPLOMATIC AND NAVAL SERVICE.

Sharp Correspondence between Gen. Webb and Admiral Davis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 8th of December the Senate called for the correspondence in regard "to recent transactions in the region of the River Plate;" and a few days thereafter the House of Representatives called for the correspondence between our Minister, Gen. WEBB, and the Brazilian Government, on the subject of the United States steamer *Wasp* passing up the Paraguay to bring from Asuncion our Minister, Mr. CHARLES A. WASHBURN, and family; and also Gen. WEBB'S correspondence with Admiral DAVIS, upon the necessity of employing the squadron under his command, in vindicating the honor of our country and protecting the lives of the members of our Legation in Paraguay, seized by LOPEZ.

The latter correspondence will be far more interesting than the former, but it is doubtful whether it will make its appearance until after the adjournment of Congress, as it might very materially affect the appropriations for the naval service during the coming year. In his correspondence with the State Department, Gen. WEBB shows that one of our "first-rate" steamers of war, "Admiral's yachts," as he calls them, costs the Government annually more than the entire diplomatic service of the United States; and yet the Secretary of the Navy may put in commission as many of these "pleasure yachts" as he pleases; and when in commission, they neglect to perform the duties for which they are sent abroad. At all events, such is the charge Gen. WEBB makes against the South Atlantic squadron, commanded by Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS. In consequence of such neglect of duty by Admiral DAVIS, Gen. WEBB declares that he and the Admiral have produced a great public scandal. Both of them, he says, cannot be right. One must be greatly in fault, and he, therefore, demands of the Government that he or the Admiral should be severely censured or recalled.

The correspondence called for by the Senate is in print. It makes a very large volume; and I have selected from it all that appears in relation to the *Wasp* affair and Admiral DAVIS. This will be found exceedingly interesting, and it is rendered especially so by Minister WASHBURN'S declaring to everybody that if the *Wasp's* arrival had been delayed two weeks, he and his family would never have been heard of again, as they would undoubtedly have been sent into the interior and disposed of. This, Mr. WASHBURN says he knows was the purpose of LOPEZ, notwithstanding the reports that have been published since he left Paraguay, of the tyrant's expressions of friendship for the United States. His plans of destroying Mr. WASHBURN, and all others who would bear witness to his atrocities, were frustrated by the arrival of the *Wasp*; and when the war is over and the facts are all known, Mr. WASHBURN says that the whole world will be aghast, that such a monster as LOPEZ could be a member of the human race.

This part of the correspondence sent to the Senate is very materially emasculated, on the ground that the Secretary of State did not consider himself justified, under the Senate call, to arraign a coördinate branch of the Government, and therefore what Gen. WEBB says in his dispatches of the neglect of duty by Admiral DAVIS, and the disgrace brought upon us by his refusal to employ the large squadron under his command in defence of our national honor, as also his assertion that the annual cost of a "first-rate" steamer exceeds the entire cost of the Diplomatic Corps of the United States, &c., has been suppressed. All this will doubtless appear under the call of the House of Representatives; but that will be sent in at so late a period of the session that legislative action on it will be impossible.

The following history of the affair, as gathered from the conversations of Gen. WEBB and Mr. WASHBURN, will enable you to fill up the omissions in the published correspondence.

When in 1865, Minister WASHBURN was on his return to his mission at Asuncion, Paraguay, the commander of the Brazilian naval forces, as also the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, refused to permit him to pass their line of blockade. He was detained, either at their headquarters or below it, for more than a year, when Gen. WEBB, on his return to Rio in 1866, demanded of the Brazilian Government that they must either withdraw all hindrance to his passing their lines, or at once give him (Gen. WEBB) his passports. The hindrance to Mr. WASHBURN'S going to his post of duty; was thereupon withdrawn; and in October, 1866, the United States steamer *Shamokin*, with Minister WASHBURN on board, passed the allied lines of blockade.

Mr. WASHBURN had been quietly at his post two years, when, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, the Secretary of State addressed a note to the Secretary of the Navy, by order of the President, directing him to have a vessel detached from the South Atlantic Squadron and dispatched to "relieve Mr. WASHBURN and family from their embarrassing and probably dangerous position." Admiral DAVIS was accordingly instructed to send a vessel to Asuncion for Mr. WASHBURN and his family. The United States steamer *Wasp* was thereupon sent up the river in discharge of that duty. On arrival at the allied headquarters, the Marquis DE CAXIAS peremptorily refused to permit her to pass his lines of blockade; and at the expiration of seven weeks she was compelled to return to Montevideo, at the mouth of the Plata. Lieut.-Commander KIRKLAND promptly reported the failure of his mission to Admiral DAVIS, then at Rio; and the Brazilian Press boasted of the fact that the United States had been snubbed. Unfortunately, Mr. SEWARD, assuming, of course, that the right of passing the blockading lines having been settled by Gen. WEBB in 1866 there could be no possible obstruction to our Minister being sent for in 1868, did not deem it necessary to apprise our Minister at Rio of his intention to send a national vessel to Asuncion after Mr. WASHBURN. Consequently, the first intelligence which Gen. WEBB received of the indignity offered by the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces to our flag, was through the offensive publications referred to in the Brazilian Press; but he, of course, could do nothing, and had no right to interfere, until his attention was officially called to the subject by Admiral DAVIS, under whose orders the *Wasp* had ascended the river and met with the rebuff alluded to.

An entire week elapsed after the arrival of the mail steamer from the Plata which brought the intelligence of the indignity offered to our flag, noted in the publications alluded to, both in Portuguese and English, when Gen. WEBB met Admiral DAVIS and expressed his astonishment that this important subject had not received his prompt attention. The Admiral plied that he knew nothing of the matter. True, he had received quite voluminous dispatches from Commander Kirkland, but they had been lying unopened on his table. He would, however, on going on board the *Guerriere*, look into the affair!

On the following morning Gen. Webb received a private note from Admiral Davis, expressing a wish that he, the Minister, would obtain *permission* for the *Wasp* to pass the blockading lines of the allies! The General proceeded at once to the flagship, returned the private note and asked the Admiral to write him an official note complaining of the outrage—for such he tried to convince the Admiral it was—and especially to avoid saying anything about *permission* to relieve our Minister from his critical and dangerous position.

The Admiral was at length roused to the gravity of the case, and agreed to have his official note and documents ready by 10 o'clock the next morning, by which time the Minister would get back from Petropolis, (forty miles distant,) where the archives of his Legation were kept. At the time appointed, the Minister was again on board the flagship, when the note to be addressed to him by the Admiral was again modified to suit the circumstances of the case, and the Minister, thus armed, proceeded to address his first note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding the censure of the Marquis de Caxias, and the withdrawal of all hindrance to the *Wasp's* passing the allied lines after our Minister.

To this came the reply of de Souza approving of the conduct of Caxias, and peremptorily refusing to let the *Wasp* go up.

Gen. Webb's position was now one of great embarrassment. He had no instructions from the State Department; he felt, in common with every American, that our flag had been outraged, and our country, to say the least of it, treated discourteously; he had the best reason for believing that the lives of our Minister and family, and every member of his Legation, were in danger, and he knew, beyond all peradventure, that the Press and the public having approved of the *Wasp's* being turned back contemptuously, and the Ministry having indorsed that approval in an official dispatch, nothing but a resort to extreme measures could force the *Wasp* up the river and save our Legation. He was without instructions, and if he assumed the responsibility of resorting to extreme measures, he was certain, if unsuccessful, to be censured, and most probably suspended and tried. But, as he says, the honor of the country was at stake; the representatives of every Court in Europe were watching to report to their respective Governments what amount of snubbing the great Republic would peaceably bear; and the lives of our Minister, his family and Legation were at stake. To have hesitated, under such circumstances, would not have been in character with the veteran editor of the *Courier & Enquirer*. He at once assumed the responsibility of construing the instructions of 1866 as applicable to the situation of affairs in 1868, in regard to which he had no instructions whatever, and was not even informed that Mr. Washburn had been sent for. And he, thereupon, again promptly demanded of the Brazilian Government the withdrawal of all hindrance to the *Wasp* passing to Asuncion, or his passports.

This demand was made on the 13th of July, and on the same evening the Liberal Ministry resigned. The new Ministry, ultra Conservative, reiterated the approval of the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, and again peremptorily refused to let the *Wasp* go up. Pending this controversy, Admiral Davis used all his influence with Gen. Webb to moderate his tone, and ask "permission" for the *Wasp* to pass, declaring that in his judgment, we could not claim to pass as a matter of right. Gen. Webb insisted upon our right, according to every principle of international law. He admitted that if there were five roads to Paraguay, the allies might close four of them; but our diplomatic relations with Paraguay having been established in advance of their blockade, they must leave one road open by which we could communicate with our Minister, and, as in this case, extricate him from an "embarrassing if not dangerous situation." At all events, the emergency was a pressing one. If Mr. Washburn and family were to be relieved, there could be no delay; and as certainly as he, Gen. Webb, waived the right to go up, and with it his demand for his passports, just so certainly permission to go would be refused, in order to justify the Marquis of Caxias; and thus our country's flag be dishonored, and Washburn, his family and Legation, be left to the tender mercies of the tyrant Lopez. The Admiral then reminded the General of the risk he incurred in thus acting without instructions, and the probability of suspension or removal in case of failure. The General admitted all that was urged, but still persisted in adhering to the course he had marked out for himself, as due alike to humanity and to his convictions of what the national honor demanded.

Three conferences took place between Gen. Webb and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, at the request of the latter; and at the close of the last, Gen. Webb compared his position to a car on a circular railroad, without any place to switch off, and which, of necessity, always returned to the starting point. The starting point in his case was—the *Wasp* must go up. From his position, that the *Wasp* must go up by right, he could not be persuaded either by Admiral Davis or the Brazilian Government; and it was finally arranged that the last dispatch of the Brazilian Government and Gen. Webb's sharp reply to it, should both be withdrawn, and the *Wasp* go up without molestation. She went accordingly; and, as Gen. Webb says to Admiral Davis, "thank God, in time to save the lives of Mr. Washburn and his family."

Mr. Washburn and his family were thus saved from the fate with which they were threatened; but Lopez, while he permitted their departure, after first declaring to Lieut. Kirkland that he intended to keep possession of them, forcibly seized two members of our Legation, and kept them prisoners—an act of war, according to all well-settled principles of international law, and which rendered it impossible for Mr. Washburn's successor to recognize, or present credentials to him, until he had given satisfaction for his disgraceful and lawless conduct.

When the intelligence reached Rio, on the 5th of October, Admiral Davis had proclaimed that his squadron would sail for the River Plate on Saturday, the 10th; and officers were on shore settling up accounts, &c., although no written order had been issued, fixing the day of sailing. On receiving Mr. Washburn's report, Gen. Webb hurried on board and begged the Admiral to sail on Thursday, the 8th, instead of Saturday, the 10th, and thus gain two entire days; and also urged him not to send the *Shamokin* home to be broken up, because she was as well qualified to do river duty as any vessel of his squadron; all of which, the *Guerriere* excepted, could go to Asuncion. He had five steamers, viz.: the *Pawnee*, *Kansas*, *Shamokin*, *Quinnebaug* and *Wasp*, all capable of going to Asuncion,—a force greater than the combined available force of the English, French, Spanish and Italian squadrons,—all of which were discharging the duty which belonged to us, and resenting an insult to our Legation, while our squadron was lying idle in the Bay of Rio.

But the Admiral resented the Minister's application as an improper interference with his command, and not only refused to expedite his day of sailing to the 8th, but actually deferred his departure to the 29th, in order to gratify his feelings against the Minister, much to the annoyance of every American in Rio, and greatly to the injury of our national prestige. And he refused to give any credence to Mr. Washburn's report, which, he said, was the production of a crazy man, written in apprehension of his life after all danger had passed, &c., &c. But all this appears in the correspondence inclosed.

News received to-day demonstrates that if Admiral Davis had moved promptly when it was his duty to have hastened to the Plata, our national honor would at once have been vindicated, and this disgraceful affair have been avoided. Gen. Webb is quite right in saying that he and the Admiral cannot both be right, and that in view of the great scandal they have caused, one of them should be severely censured and recalled. And Congress should heed what he says about the expenditures of the Navy Department. At least ten millions now thrown away upon squadrons which are of no use when most required, may be saved in the annual expenditures of that Department.

You will perceive that Admiral Davis was right in his prediction to Gen. Webb that if unsuccessful in the course he adopted he would have been suspended at least. Mr. Seward's dispatches clearly demonstrate that Webb only escaped censure by the success of his energetic course; and if, as Mr. Charles A. Washburn says, that energy saved the lives of himself, family and Legation, and at the same time vindicated the national honor, and received the applause of his diplomatic colleagues—all whom stood by him—he can have nothing to regret in the whole of this proceeding.

Gen. Webb's justification of Minister Washburn in the *Brazilian Times* is complete; and at the same time, his card removes from our Government and Minister the odium which attached to them in consequence of our squadron's lying idle in Rio and permitting others to do its work. But public sentiment at length drove Admiral Davis to the Plate, where events demonstrated that he should have gone at once.

T.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. WEBB TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

Legation of the United States,
Boa Viagem, Oct. 8, 1868.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter addressed to Admiral C. H. Davis, in relation to what I consider a measure of policy on the part of our squadron. From what Mr. Washburn writes, I have but little doubt that the persons he left behind him as constituting a part of his Legation, have been already murdered; and yet I think the honor of the country appears to demand some such demonstration as I ask. England, France, Italy, and Spain, all have sent gunboats up to Asuncion; and considering the outrage perpetrated on our Legation, we are called upon, if for appearances only, to send all our disposable force up the river. I do not know, nor do I believe, that they could do any good, as probably our two citizens are no longer living. But, nevertheless, sound policy requires that we do something more than those who have no such outrage to punish as that perpetrated against our Legation.

Neither Admiral Davis nor I have anything to do with the approval or censure of Mr. Washburn's conduct in the Press. It is sufficient for us that the sanctity of our Legation has been violated, to justify and to demand such interposition as I have asked. And it is satisfactory to know that the cost of a demonstration which would be invaluable to our national prestige, would be precisely the expense of the fuel consumed; no more and no less. And if, as I said, an expedition up to Paraguay would prevent the *Guerriere's* contemplated visit to the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Africa, whence the *Quinnebaug* has just returned, the value of the coal thereby saved would be double the cost of that consumed by our small steamers in an expedition up the Paraguay, where, at present, we are the only naval power not represented.

Admiral Davis is one of the most accomplished and intelligent men in our navy, and nobody can know him without entertaining for him both respect and esteem. He is, withal, a gentleman of science, and most assuredly I know no gentleman in service who possesses more of my regard; and yet we differ as widely as the poles in regard to what is required of him in this emergency. He thinks the whole affair not worth a second thought, and, like most naval officers, perceives no peculiar sanctity about the diplomatic representatives of a country. Of course, my views are directly the opposite of his. We have no right to consider what should be, but must look at what is; and so long as we recognize the existing mode of international intercourse, we have no object but to vindicate our own honor, and, in so doing, punish, or attempt to punish, what is equally an outrage against every civilized nation.

What Admiral Davis will do I cannot pretend to say. He was to have sailed with his entire squadron for the River Plate at the end of this week. Recent events, most certainly, will not delay his departure.

Beyond all question, you will receive full details of all that has transpired from Mr. Washburn. * *

Doubtless Mr. Washburn will sail from here for New-York on the 26th. We expect him on the 20th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WATSON WEBB.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MR. WEBB TO REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Legation of the United States,
Boa Viagem, opposite Rio, Oct. 6, 1868.

My Dear Sir: I yesterday received from his Excellency Charles A. Washburn, United States Minister Resident to Paraguay, a communication dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 26, 1868, apprising me of his safe arrival at that city in the *Wasp*, in which he says: "We have barely escaped alive. You probably little thought, when you were battling with the Brazilians so strongly for a gunboat to come to my relief, that I was at that time in danger of my life." And he also informs me that Lopez "took away Bliss and Mastermann," his secretary and interpreter, "by force, at the moment of leaving the Legation to go on board the steamer."

I felt, of course, that although we had rescued the Minister and his family, our work was only half completed, and that the honor of our country had been directly insulted by Lopez, thus trampling upon the rights of our Legation, and by the gross outrage perpetrated upon two of its members, by their forcible seizure when under the immediate protection of our Minister. And consequently, I immediately inclosed to you Mr. Washburn's letter, with a brief note, saying, "I write thus that you may turn this matter over in your mind before I join you;" and I begged you to send a boat for me at 2 P. M. This you did, and I am indebted to you for the prompt and kind manner in which you have always complied with similar requests, as well as for your cordial coöperation at all times, in the discharge of my public duties.

I reached the Guerriere at 2:30 o'clock P. M. I am sorry to say, that for the first time in our official intercourse, there appeared to exist a wide difference of opinion upon a question of duty; and especially in regard to the gravity of the existing emergency: I believing that this is precisely one of those cases, to meet which, our country keeps up, at great expense, a large squadron on this station—the protection of our citizens and the prompt vindication of our national honor; while you unfortunately, look upon it as an event of no special significance; and one which calls for no assumption of any unusual responsibility on your part, because you have no instructions or direct orders, in contemplation of such a contingency—a contingency which, of course, could not be foreseen and anticipated.

You inquired what I would have you do, and I answered then, and I answer now: "I would have you send up to Asuncion every available vessel of your squadron, and demand the immediate release of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Mastermann, two members of the United States Legation in Paraguay, forcibly seized by Lopez in violation of their diplomatic rights, and now held in prison by the tyrant, if, as Mr. Washburn suggests, they have not already been put to death. And even if the chances were ninety-nine out of hundred that they are no longer in existence, such, in my judgment, is the importance of this action, in view of its influence upon the opinion of the civilized world in regard to the character and the energy of our Government and the efficacy of our navy, that I would have you transfer your flag to one of the smaller vessels of your squadron and go up the Paraguay, and make such demonstration at least as will prove that England is not the only nation that protects the lives and persons of its citizens and the diplomatic rights of its representatives, without stopping to count the cost. True, we are not called upon to raise an army of 10,000 veterans, at a cost of $30,000,000, for a second Abyssinian expedition into the wilds of Paraguay; but we may safely incur the expense of the fuel necessary for what I propose, and this is all it can cost us. Our squadron is here for just such work—to protect the commerce, the lives and the persons of our people; and you have already informed me, that the entire squadron will sail for the River Plata during the present or early next week, with the exception of the *Shamokin*, which is to go home, probably to be broken up. But why send her home, if an emergency is presented in which she can render as good service as any other vessel of the squadron?

Be assured, my dear Admiral, that this is no ordinary occurrence. The eyes of the civilized world are upon us; and precisely as you may act in this emergency, will our country come out of the affair with credit and honor, or lose prestige as a nation. You and I have done our duty in sending up the *Wasp*; but we have not yet discharged our whole duty; and, in my opinion, to complete our work, we must make such a demonstration as I am urging upon you. We are both servants of one Government, and each independent of the other,—to be controlled only by our common superior, the President of the United States, speaking through his Secretaries of State and of the Navy. I do not claim the remotest right to control your action, and feel the full responsibility of attempting to influence it. But it is my imperative duty to call upon you officially, to act energetically in this emergency,—stating, at the time, my reasons for making such call, and assuming all the responsibility of so doing. That duty I have attempted, hastily, to discharge; and now your responsibility begins. That you will meet that responsibility fearlessly, and do what you think is right, I know.

You remarked to me yesterday that you had no facts to warrant the action I recommend and solicit, and that, although you had received Commander Kirkland's report of his visit to Asuncion and return to Montevideo, it contained nothing which demanded the proceeding I desire.

One word in regard to Commander Kirkland and the manner in which he has discharged the delicate duty upon which he was attached in both of his visits up the Paraguay. No officer of any rank in the navy could have done better, and his reply to the Marquis de Caxias, when that personage proposed to send a Brazilian iron-clad up the Paraguay for Mr. Washburn, was so apposite and so appropriate to the occasion, that I quoted the most of it to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, when reiterating my demand that the *Wasp* should not be obstructed in her passage through the Allied lines on her "errand of mercy." And Mr. Washburn, in his letter to me, attributes his escape with life to Commander Kirkland's manly defiance of Lopez, and his indignant threat of consequences if he dared to carry out his avowed intention of detaining a United States Minister in Paraguay.

What Mr. Kirkland could or should have reported, in regard to Lopez's conduct toward our Legation in Paraguay, is not for me to determine; but Mr. Washburn, the duly accredited Minister of the United States to the Government of Paraguay, has made his report, which I have placed in your possession, and every word of which [illegible] worse. And in addition, I [illegible] a supplement to the [illegible] of the 26th September, in which you will find a letter from Mr. Washburn to the British Minister accredited to the Argentine Government, giving a full history of events in Paraguay for the past six months. This document was sent to me by Mr. Washburn; and I desire to have it received as a part of this official communication.

You do not know Mr. Washburn, but I do; and I know, too, that both at Buenos Ayres and here in Rio de Janeiro, the public Press, in the interest of Brazil and the Allies, is doing all in its power to blacken his character. On the other hand, the *Standard*, representing the feelings and interests of the foreign Diplomatic Corps and of the British Minister and British residents in Buenos Ayres, does Mr. Washburn full justice and commends his conduct throughout. I know him to be a man of honor and truth; but even if he were personally unknown to me, as he is to you, both you and I know him to be the duly accredited Minister of the United States, and his testimony which we have it is our bounden duty to respect. He tells us two members of his Legation were forcibly detained as prisoners by Lopez, and that their lives are in danger, if, as is quite probable, they have not already been murdered; and we have nothing to do with what others may say or do in regard to the affair. Our Government is far distant; appeal to it is impossible; and, therefore, it becomes my duty, officially, to make a requisition upon you to interpose for the vindication of our national honor and the protection of our citizens. I am responsible to our Government for the grounds upon which that requisition is based, and it is your right to respond to or reject my application, and for so doing you, and you only, are responsible.

In conclusion, permit me to add that in my judgment an emergency of such rare occurrence, and so certain to redound to the honor of our country and the credit of all concerned, if judiciously managed, should be deemed a great boon. For weeks past the Press in this region has teemed with rumors of insult to the United States Legation in Paraguay, and of the violation of its sanctity, and, beyond all peradventure, the rumor is, ere this, widely circulated through Europe, and statesmen and diplomatists—our enemies and our friends—while uniting in lauding England for her recent exploits in Abyssinia, and her noble sacrifices in giving protection to her official agents and humble citizens in a far off and barbarous land, are anxiously watching to learn what will be the conduct of the great American nation under almost identical circumstances. I pray that the response may be the immediate departure of every vessel of our squadron, of light draught of water, to the capital of Paraguay.

Such demonstration, made without one day's unnecessary delay, whether successful or not, would, in my judgment, be invaluable to our country and to its navy. And if this be not precisely such a duty as our squadron is kept on this station to discharge when the emergency occurs, then, most assuredly, I am ignorant of any necessity for United States squadrons in every quarter of the world in time of peace.

Pardon me for having written so much. I could not write less. And, whatever may be your decision in the premises, I do not entertain a doubt but it will be based upon patriotism, as it will, unquestionably, be the result of wisdom and a conscientious discharge of duty.

Believe me, my dear Admiral, most devotedly your friend and obedient servant,
J. WATSON WEBB,
United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commanding United States South Atlantic Squadron.

MR. WEBB TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

No. 75. Legation of the United States,
Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 24, 1868.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith the continuance of my correspondence with Rear-Admiral Davis, numbered 3, 4, 5 and 6; No. 2 having already been forwarded with my dispatch No. 74, *via* England.

* * * * *

In my second letter to the Admiral, I gave only an extract from my hasty private note, written at the Consulate, and asking a boat to be sent to me. To show that my only object in suppressing any part of that note, was to save time and labor, I now place the entire note before you. It was as follows:

Consulate, 12¼.

My Dear Admiral: I inclose for your perusal, a letter from Washburn. I think we should talk this matter over, and see if anything can be done to relieve the two members of the United States Legation, so outrageously seized by Lopez. It is one of those cases in which, *to do nothing is to do wrong*; and it appears to me, that the mere fact of sending up a force to look after our people, would, at least, avert much reproach that will otherwise fall upon us.

As to sending Washburn from the La Plata in a United States gunboat, that is quite unnecessary. Our Government has brought him down from Asuncion, and that is demonstration sufficient. Now our duty is to look after the other members of the Legation. No matter who appointed them, our obligation is equally binding. But I will come to you at two, or a little sooner. I have an appointment at the Foreign Office at 1 o'clock, and write this that you may turn the matter over in your mind before I join you. If your boat is at the landing at quarter to two, I shall doubtless be there.

Your friend, WEBB.

* * * *

This accounts for my reception by the Admiral, as detailed in my second note to him, marked four, and dated Oct. 9, when he declined doing anything; and especially to hurry his departure, fixed for the 10th, and get off on Thursday, the 8th. I told him he left me no alternative but to address him an official note, recapitulating all I had said, and urging him to take up the Paraguay every vessel of his squadron of light draught of water, five in number. He said he hoped I would do nothing of the kind. I replied that it was my duty so to do, and make a requisition upon him for the employment of the squadron in the present emergency, and having done that, the responsibility of refusing to act would rest upon him. He answered: "I will write in reply, I do not choose to respond to your call. No; I will not say I do not *choose* to; I will reply, that on my arrival at the river I will investigate the matter." I rejoined: "There is nothing to investigate. I have placed in your hands Mr. Washburn's report to me; and that, and his letter to the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, cover the whole ground." In answer to this, he said that Washburn's letter was not worthy of credit, as his fears for his life had disqualified him as a witness; he was a frightened man, and his letter to me showed that he had not yet recovered from his fears. I insisted that I knew Washburn, and indorsed all he had written, and that he, the Admiral, had no right to listen to, or put faith in, what others said. We then agreed that our official differences of opinion in regard to a question of duty need not, and should not, cause any change in our personal relations.

* * * * *

Judge, then, of my surprise at the receipt of his letter of the 8th. He is an exceedingly weak man, notwithstanding his accomplishments, and has those about him who have led him astray. One thing is certain, we cannot both be right, and one of us should be severely censured, if not recalled.

I will not attempt to describe the general feeling of indignation among Americans at the inaction of our squadron, and the contemptuous terms in which intelligent men of all nationalities speak of us. To show that neither our Government nor its Ministers are to blame in this, I inserted in a card defending Mr. Washburn, which I published yesterday, a paragraph to which I call your personal attention. You will find that card inclosed.

Gen. McMahon arrived on the steamer *Mississippi* on the 21st and called on the 22d, after having been on board the flagship both on the 21st and 22d. Before showing me his instructions from you, he inquired if there would be any obstructions to his going up the Paraguay to Asuncion. I asked if he had any such purpose in view. He said that he had; that Admiral Davis intended to take him to the river next week, when he would change his flag to one of the smaller vessels (the *Pawnee*) and take him up to Asuncion, in order that he might present his credentials to Lopez, and liberate Bliss and Masterman. * * * * * *

He said there were so many versions of what had occurred that he could not decide what to do until he reached the river. I replied, "That is an error; there is but one version of the facts of the case to which you or I, or the Admiral, can refer, or which we can receive; and that version is contained in the official report of your predecessor, the duly accredited Minister of the United States to Paraguay, and indorsed by me from my knowledge of the man and his official character." * * * * *

I should have stated sooner, that when the Brazilian *Times* announced, on the 8th, that the United States Squadron was under orders for the river, Admiral Davis, who had that day written me the exceedingly offensive note which called forth my second letter, addressed the editor of that paper as follows:

Flagship Guerriere, Oct. 9, 1868.

My Dear Sir: I am very much obliged to you for the two papers which you very kindly sent me, and I shall have the pleasure of saying this in person on my return from Petropolis.

I see in these papers that you take an interest in the movements of *my* squadron, but that the source of your information is incorrect. Not only is the squadron not under orders for the La Plata, but no single vessel of the squadron is under sailing orders at this moment for any place.

Very truly yours,
C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral.

William Sculley,
Editor and Proprietor of the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*.

I learn that the English have two gunboats up the Paraguay, and they are hourly expecting a third to arrive, which will be immediately sent up to join the *Linnet* and *Beacon*. France, Italy and Portugal have one each. Lopez refused to give up his English prisoners to the English Secretary of Legation, Mr. Gould, who was on board the *Linnet*, and that gentleman immediately left to report to his Minister at Buenos Ayres. Lopez then sent word to the French gunboat *Decidée* that he was willing to release the Englishmen.

Mr. Washburn writes me under date of the 14th October, confirming the previous report that Lopez had shot both his brothers and his sister, the widow of Gen. Barrios, who committed suicide some months ago to escape torture. And Mr. Mathew, the English Envoy at this Court, writes as follows. Although his note is marked "private," I have his permission to send it to you:

[Private.]

Oct. 15, 1868.

My Dear General: Will you allow me to ask what steps you are taking in consequence of the treatment of your Legation in Paraguay? If the last letter published as from Mr. Bliss was genuine, its tone, I am sorry to say, confirms the belief that it was written under torture.

Rumors of all kinds are, of course, rife, and I frankly confess that I expected ere this to have heard of some decided course of action, and I should be very sorry to see the prestige of the United States in this land affected by any unsuitable delay or hesitation in a case that seems worse than ours in Abyssinia.

Indeed, I almost question whether all nations should not unite in bringing this monster to his senses. The latest accounts I see assert that Lopez had ordered his sister and her brothers to execution.

With best regards to Mrs. Webb, believe me, my dear General, most truly yours,
G. BUCKLEY MATTHEW.

His Excellency Gen. Webb, &c.

My only reply was a statement of the fact, that Rear-Admiral Davis ignored my right to have any opinion on the subject; while his Admiral, Ramsay, promptly responded to his calls, and sent every vessel he had up the Parana, and will send up the [illegible] arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WATSON WEBB.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS TO MR. WEBB.

United States Flagship Guerriere,
(First Rate,) Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 8, 1868.

Sir: I owe you, perhaps, an apology, for not having acknowledged sooner the reception of your letter of the 6th inst., in which you give me the unsolicited benefit of your opinion on the subject of my official duties.

Since your opinion is formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, I may not, possibly attach so much value to it as you seem to expect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS,
Rear-Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

His Excellency J. Watson Webb, United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Brazil.

MR. WEBB TO REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Legation of the United States,
Boa Viagem, Oct. 9, 1868.

Sir: On returning from the United States consulate to the ferry yesterday afternoon, when passing a Portugese corner grocery known as "Portugese Joe's," the proprietor stopped my carriage and placed in my hands your official letter dated yesterday, Oct. 8, in answer to my official letter of the 6th, delivered on board the *Guerriere* on the same day by my Secretary in person. Your letter is as follows:

"Sir: I owe you, *perhaps*, an apology for not having acknowledged sooner the reception of your letter of the 6th inst., in which you give me the *unsolicited benefit* of your opinion on the subject of my official duties.

Since your opinion is formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, I may not, possibly, attach as much value to it as you seem to expect."

There is no mistaking the purport of this language; although it does appear incredible to me that it should have been penned by you.

The first paragraph of your response of my letter of the 6th is, as subsequent reflection must have satisfied you, equally inaccurate and unjust. To demonstrate this declaration, I am compelled to go back to the origin of a difference of opinion, which the tenor of your note, aims to convert into a personally offensive correspondence.

Immediately on receiving and reading Mr. Washburn's letter, which I did at the consulate on the 5th, I handed it to Fleet Surgeon Duvall to read and to deliver to you; and while he was reading it, I addressed to you the following hasty note and handed it to the doctor, which you subsequently returned to me:

Consulate—12¼.

My Dear Admiral: I inclose for your perusal, a letter from Washburn. I think we should talk over this matter and see if anything can be done to relieve the two members of the United States legation, so outrageously seized by Lopez. It is one of the cases in which *to do nothing is to do wrong*; and it appears to me, that the mere fact of sending up a force to look after our people, would at least, avert much reproach that will otherwise fall upon us. * * *

Your friend,
J. WATSON WEBB.

On my arrival on board you promptly indicated your unwillingness to act in the affair, and put to me the question, "What would you have me do?" I certainly did not consider that you thereby intended to ask my advice in the premises, because you took prompt measures to intimate that my advice was not desirable. But I understood then, as I do now, that I, having invited a friendly consultation on the subject, you were really desirous of knowing what it was I would have you do. To that question I replied at length in my letter of the 6th, and in that reply not only stated my wishes as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States accredited to Brazil, but, as it was my imperative duty to do, I gave you my reasons for desiring prompt and energetic action on your part in vindication of the honor of our country, as well as to afford protection to our much-abused citizens.

To what you allude as "official duties," I am quite unable to determine. Most assuredly, I have not attempted to interfere with the administration of the affairs of your squadron, and I do not pretend even to have any knowledge of its internal condition. I have contented myself with the discharge of my duty in pointing out to you, what, in my judgment, the honor and dignity of our country demand, and wherein our people require that protection which it is made the duty of our navy to afford; and to secure which, is the sole object of your presence here, at the cost of many millions annually to the public treasury. In doing this I have not gone beyond the strict line of my duty,—as better information in regard to what a Minister's duty is, in an emergency like the present, cannot fail to convince you. But I might have gone still further than I did, and not only have pointed out your duty and advised you what to do, but finding you tardy in recognizing your duty in the premises, and ignoring the testimony of United States officials and adopting the charges and rumors of the Brazilian Press and of Americans in Brazilian employ, I might with great propriety, have formally remonstrated against your supineness and your rejection of official testimony, while you indorsed the slanders put forth against Mr. Washburn by those whose interest it is to traduce him.

When I addressed you my letter of the 6th, I regretted the necessity of so doing, and dreaded an official collision between friends. Your letter of yesterday, has completely eradicated all those regrets. Its deliberate ignoring of a Minister's having any opinion whatever in regard to matters, relative to which, he should be far better posted, than under any circumstances you can be, and your arrogantly assuming to yourself, and consequently to the junior Lieutenant in the navy, an absolute superiority over the Envoys Extraordinary of our country—be they who they may—brings at once to an amicable issue, a question which it is the interest of our country, should be settled by legislation, and not be left longer to the whims and caprices of officers of the navy, to the very serious injury and possible dishonor and discredit of our country. According to your theory, it is a positive offence against your dignity, meriting rebuke such as is conveyed to me in your note of yesterday, for the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Brazil, to entertain any opinion whatever upon a great outrage such as has been perpetrated by Paraguay against the honor and dignity of the United States; and if he should happen to entertain such an opinion, and, in the discharge of what he considers a duty, should venture to express it, no matter how courteously, and point out what in his judgment should be done, he is guilty of a crime for which any Ensign in the navy who happens to be in command of a gunboat, may rebuke and insult him!

Permit me to illustrate my meaning. For more than three years past we have had on this coast a South Atlantic squadron, consisting of from six to eight steamers in number, and sustained certainly at a cost of not less than $5,000,000; and yet, during that period, the only national services required of it have been the firing of a salute to the Brazilian flag in Bahia as an *amende honorable*, promised by me, the United States Envoy Extraordinary, in consequence of our having violated Brazilian neutrality in cutting out and capturing in Brazilian waters the pirate *Florida*. That salute should have been fired by the flagship, because, when a great nation resolves to make an *amende honorable*, self-respect demands that such *amende* shall be made in a magnanimous and manly manner. But your predecessor, having denounced any such concession to the wounded honor of Brazil, and actuated by anything but a commendable feeling toward the civil service of our country, and incapable of appreciating the chivalry of the act—sent one of the smallest gunboats in our navy to perform this duty, while he, in the flag-ship, remained in this harbor; and when the duty had been discharged in a manner so disreputable to us and so offensive to Brazil, he immediately sailed for Bahia, to demonstrate, as it were, the contemptuous manner in which the matter had been disposed of. One high in authority here very justly remarked, "It was an act of *grace* performed most ungraciously;" and it became my duty to explain that no *slight* was intended by our Government, and that it was our misfortune to have had in command a naval officer (Godon) who could not understand, much less appreciate, the delicate duty with the performance of which he was entrusted, and who did not perceive that it was his own country, and not Brazil, that was slighted by his proceeding.

The salute referred to was fired by the *Nipsic*, commanded, at that time, by one of the junior lieutenant commanders in service.

The next national service rendered by the squadron, was by the gunboat *Shamokin*, which was permitted to take Mr. Washburn, our Minister, to Paraguay, through the enemy's lines, because I gave notice to this Government, that if they refused such permission I should demand my passports.

And the third occasion upon which our squadron has rendered a national service, was when you sent the *Wasp* to Asuncion after Mr. Washburn; and after a detention of seven weeks at the allied headquarters permission to pass was peremptorily refused by the Marquis de Caxias. You, at my request, reported the facts to me; and I, contrary to your judgment, insisted upon our right to send her to Asuncion, and demanded that all hindrance to her passing up should cease. Twice, in formal notes from the Foreign Office, was the demand rejected, and the conduct of the Marquis de Caxias approved. I then again, in opposition to the advice of cautious friends, assumed the responsibility of informing this Government, that on a certain day, either my passports or an order for the *Wasp's* going up to Asuncion, must be sent me.

Thereupon all opposition to the *Wasp's* passing the blockading lines of the Allies was withdrawn. I communicated the facts to you, and requested that the same vessel, commanded by the same intelligent gentleman, might be sent up to Paraguay. You promptly complied with my request; and, thank God, she not only arrived safely at her destination, but, most providentially, just in time to save the lives of our Minister and family.

Now you know that the *Nipsic* could have rendered *all* the national services performed for our squadron by the *Shamokin* and *Wasp*; and at the same time have made an annual visit to the coast of Africa. Let us suppose, then, that the *Nipsic*, commanded by a Lieutenant-Commander, had been the only United States vessel of war on the station, and that upon receiving Mr. Washburn's report of the gross outrage perpetrated in Paraguay against the honor of our country and the rights and liberties of our people, I had addressed him the identical letter I had addressed to you, are you prepared to say that such Lieutenant in command would have been justified in sending me in response such an exceedingly offensive note as that to which I am replying? You will not pretend that any immunity in the premises attaches to you which would not equally apply to him. The rights and immunities, whatever they may be, attach to the position—to the officer in command, and have no relation to his rank.

I now pass to the second paragraph of your note, in which you say:

"Since your opinion is formed without a knowledge of the circumstances of the case, I may not, possibly, attach so much value to it as you seem to expect."

This is a most extraordinary, gratuitous, and, I must add, a most reckless assertion. And upon what is it based? Is it upon testimony of a higher character than that of our duly accredited Minister, [illegible] your interview, [illegible] to have [illegible] in your possession. [illegible] supposition [illegible] impossibly; because there can be no reliable testimony—nay, there cannot, in the nature of things, be any testimony whatever, in the case, which can for one moment, weigh against Mr. Washburn's history of what has occurred in Paraguay, as reported to me, and as has been set forth by him in his official letter to the British Minister accredited to the Argentine Republic. Besides, you distinctly informed me on Monday, that although you had received Commander Kirkland's official report of his having performed the duties assigned him, he had made no report upon the events which had transpired in Paraguay. Of course not. Commander Kirkland is too wise to pretend to make a report upon events, of which he necessarily could know nothing, except what he learned from Mr. Washburn.

It follows, then, that your unwarranted assumption that my "opinion was formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case," has no other foundation whatever, than the abuse heaped upon Mr. Washburn in the allied Press, because he has told, imprudently, perhaps, disagreeable truths about the Marquis de Caxias; and upon the slanderous stories concocted by the allies and retailed and circulated by Americans in the pay of Brazil, who consider it a condition of their employment that they shall be more Brazilian than Brazilians themselves. And upon such data you venture to set aside the elaborate and carefully prepared testimony of the American Minister, who has just escaped from Paraguay with his life; and, as an apology for so doing, affect to discover in his own report of events, the evidence of a man writing under such excitement (the result of bodily fear) as discredits his testimony. This is, indeed, an extraordinary state of things; and whatever may be your "official duties," and however disagreeable it may be to receive "unsolicited" opinions in regard to them, I venture the assertion that thus to repudiate the direct testimony of a duly accredited United States Minister upon the unfounded slanders of his enemies, cannot, and does not constitute any part of such "duties." And I assert, moreover, that your repudiation of Mr. Washburn's testimony, officially indorsed by me, has no more warrant than your uncalled for assumption and unqualified declaration that my "opinion is formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case."

I will only add, in conclusion, that the question of the relative duties and respective rights of United States Ministers and naval officers in command, which, for some purpose that I cannot fathom, you have thought proper to raise, should, and I trust will, be speedily settled by Congress. Whether in your favor or mine, does not matter. We are simply the instruments whose differences in a far-off land, in regard to what action is demanded by our naval forces on this station in vindication of the nation's honor, the rights of its officials, and the lives of its citizens, must and will, call forth Congressional legislation too long delayed. To secure such a result I shall cause this correspondence to be called for at the next session of Congress; and to convince you that, in the performance of my whole duty in this emergency, I do not intend to permit an official difference of opinion to degenerate into a personal controversy, I inclose herewith, a copy of my dispatch to the Department of State, written yesterday, when you were penning your extraordinary note me, and which went forward by the steamer to Southampton this morning. Its spirit will be found somewhat different from that which guided your pen, and invited a personal controversy. To that spirit I shall adhere; and I now feel it my duty to reiterate my requisition upon you, promptly and properly, to employ the large naval force under your command, in the vindication of our national honor, the protection of the diplomatic rights of our country, and the attempt at least to save the lives of our outraged officials.

You may not know—and probably, if you did, would ignore it if reported to you by any one in the civil service of the country, but it is nevertheless my duty to inform you—that among the diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments at this Court, so far as I can learn, there is no difference of opinion in regard to what is expected from our Minister and naval force at this station. They do not know that you and I are at variance on the question of duty; and, judging me by the past, they assume most naturally that we will not be unmindful of what is due to our country, and, in her vindication, to the civilized world. As evidence of this sentiment, I copy from a note of His Excellency, George Buckley Matthew, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at this Court, his opinion upon this emergency, and which undoubtedly is the opinion of all his colleagues. You will perceive by its date that it was written on Tuesday, although it only reached me last evening:

Oct. 6.

My Dear General: 'Tis not pleasant to add to bad news; but a line to the eleventh hour, tells me, that your unfortunate countryman, Bliss, had been cruelly tortured, and that his companion was said to have been shot.

If U. S. (Uncle Sam) stands that, he can't hold up his head again. * * *

Yours, always.

I am in the receipt, too, of another letter from Mr. Washburn, dated the 29th September, (doubtful authority, the Brazilians, native and adopted, will tell you,) by which it appears that, in ignorance of your estimate of his character and the character of his testimony, he has addressed you a letter on the subject of his affairs. He says, among other things:

"Come what may, I fear that I am embargoed here for several weeks. The reaction that has come upon Mrs. Washburn, renders it out of the question that she should venture to sea at present. While the danger lasted, and we did not know but I should be arrested, tortured to death or shot, and she sent on foot to the Cordilleras, she held up bravely. But the danger is past, and she has completely broken down. Visions of imprisonment, fetters and stripes for your humble servant, disturb and haunt her, and her doctor tells me to-day she must keep entirely quiet, and not go out for weeks. This excitement and prolonged strain on the nerves has brought on * * * *; so that there is no remedy but to wait here till she is sufficiently restored to start for home. What she most needs, is quiet, together with sleep, undisturbed by horrid visions of Lopez and torture."

A horrible picture this; but horrible as it is, be assured—no matter what others may tell you to the contrary, and no matter how great your unfounded prejudices against Mr. Washburn—it is strictly true. Mr. Washburn is incapable of falsehood. His report of events in Paraguay is as worthy of credit as if signed by you or by me, and we may judge from Mrs. Washburn's present state what she and her husband have passed through.

May I not indulge the hope, that this picture of the present consequences of past events, may induce you to accept the truth as officially presented to you, instead of your being biased in your judgment, and permitting your official action to be controlled by the representation of interested individuals? Gen. Quitman, a Northern man and classmate of mine, brought me a challenge from Brooks after his brutal assault upon Sumner, and my account of that infamous affair; and in justification of his bringing the challenge, he informed me, that no Northern man could live quietly in the South unless he proclaimed himself more ultra upon the question of slavery than the slaveholders themselves. May not this be the condition of our countrymen in the employ of Brazil? Be this as it may, the only purpose for which the United States squadron is stationed on this coast, at enormous cost to our treasury, is to give protection to American commerce and American citizens, and to defend and vindicate the national honor, no matter by whom assailed. This cannot be accomplished by its lying idle in the harbor of Rio. The squadron you command, is not here, either for your pleasure or your convenience; and patriotism requires, that it should be in the waters of the La Plata. And therefore, it becomes my imperative duty, earnestly but respectfully, to urge upon you an immediate departure for the South.

Saturday, Oct. 10.

While writing, I have had placed in my hands the following from the British Minister written yesterday. I have not seen Gov. Matthew for a week, but I know he speaks the sentiments of the entire diplomatic corps, as well as the wishes of every disinterested and patriotic American in this region:

October 9.

My Dear General: Is your fleet going down to the river and up? I hope so. I declare to you, I think we should have a general *raid* upon that wretch, who, with such a foe as Caxias, will go on for months.

Yours always, G. BUCKLEY MATTHEW.

Does it not occur to you, Admiral, that it is alike strange and unaccountable, that you alone, of all intelligent men in Brazil, and without the sympathy of a solitary disinterested countryman, should look unconcernedly upon the outrage perpetrated against our national honor, and should persistently refuse to employ our squadron for the purposes for which alone it was intrusted to your care? Does it not become you to scan closely the influences which guide and mislead you, and irrespective of self, to try and discover what the honor of our country requires at your hands?

Should this correspondence be continued, I request that you will send your official notes to me in the same manner that you have heretofore forwarded your private correspondence, that is, by a boat from the *Guerriere* direct to the legation. Or if that should be inconvenient, please send your letters to our consulate, which is in close proximity to the fleet landing. It is not seemly that an official correspondence between the United States Minister and the naval officer in command of a station, no matter how exalted or humble his rank, should be left at a corner grocery, to be forwarded when the proprietor of such grocery finds it convenient to send lard and groceries to the Minister's kitchen. One proceeding of that nature is quite sufficient to indicate your contempt for the subject discussed, even if not intended to be personally offensive to your Minister.

This note, like my previous one, will be delivered to you in person on board the *Guerriere* by my Secretary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WATSON WEBB.

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS TO MR. WEBB.

United States Flagship Guerriere,
Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 13, 1868.

Sir: I received your letter dated the 9th inst., on the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst.

Its style and language, and the character of its imputations, forbid the continuance, on my part, of this correspondence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

His Excellency J. Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Boa Viagem.

MR. WEBB TO REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Legation of the United States,
Boa Viagem, Oct. 14, 1868.

Sir: I am in the receipt of your letter, in which you say:

"Sir: I received your letter dated the 9th inst. on the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst.

Its style and language, and the character of its imputations, forbid the continuance, on my part, of this correspondence."

I immediately read with great care, the notes which have passed between us, with an avowed determination, that if I discovered in aught I have written, any imputation whatever upon your character or conduct promptly to withdraw and apologize for it. The result of such careful examination of our correspondence, is a conviction, that the only imputations contained in it, are to be found in your unwarranted and uncalled-for note of the 8th inst. A statement of facts, however disagreeable, cannot be considered "imputations."

I am sorry my "style" does not please you. Looking only to the discharge of a public duty, I did not consider it incumbent upon me to aim at any peculiarity of "style," in order to render grave official truths, acceptable to a fastidious taste; and I employed the simple language of earnest conviction, as eminently suited to the occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WATSON WEBB.

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. WEBB.

No. 238.] Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 17, 1868.

Sir: Your dispatch of the 8th ultimo, without number, has been received. The recent events in Paraguay to which it refers may be regarded as painfully important. The letter of this Department to the Secretary of the Navy, a copy of which is inclosed, has been approved by the President, and may be accepted as our present impression in regard to affairs in that quarter. Any further measures which may be considered or adopted will depend upon future developments.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

James Watson Webb, Esq., &c., &c.

Rio, July 3, 1868.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

The steamer *Wasp* has been refused permission to pass the Allied lines for Mr. Washburn and family. I have demanded the censure of Caxias and permission for the *Wasp* to pass. If refused, will, as instructed, demand my passports.

J. WATSON WEBB.

To the Legation of the United States in London:

I have the honor to request that the foregoing may be telegraphed to the Secretary of State of the United States at your earliest convenience. Doubtless, by the freight line of steamers, to Liverpool on the 15th, I'll send our Government further information through the Legation at London.

With great respect, &c.,
J. WATSON WEBB,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Brazil.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. JOHNSON.

[Telegram per Cable.]

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 25, 1868.

Inform Webb at Rio, that instructions to him were sent yesterday by United States mail steamship from New-York to Rio. His demand for permission for the *Wasp* to go for Washburn is approved; *but his demand for passport must be suspended until further directions*, which will go by the same mail steamer, Sept. 23.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c.

Legation of the United States,
Boa Viagem, Oct. 22, 1868.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Brazilian Times:

Sir: Now that the uncalled-for and inconsiderate abuse of Mr. Washburn, the United States Minister to Paraguay, has abated, if not ceased, I desire to state one or two facts calculated to vindicate the character of an American official, who has faithfully discharged his duty under very trying circumstances.

In the first place, Mr. Washburn is the same individual who, in 1864, then United States Minister at Asuncion, protested against the treatment of the Brazilian Minister, Señor Vianna da Lima, by President Lopez; and when he found that remonstrance was unavailing, threatened the tyrant to insist upon his passport and break up his Legation if da Lima were not treated with the consideration his diplomatic character demanded, and the necessary facilities afforded him to leave the country in a manner suited to the dignity of his position. For so doing, his conduct was greatly extolled by the Brazilian Press and Brazilian officials, including His Imperial Majesty.

Secondly—The peculiar character of Mr. Washburn's official correspondence with the Paraguayan Foreign Office, is to be attributed solely to the dangerous position in which he and his family were placed by Lopez; with a view probably, to their destruction, and which is thus described in his report to me of what had occurred, dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 26:

"You will find a ridiculously long correspondence in regard to the different persons domiciled in my Legation, which was published first by Lopez in his *Semanario*, and has been republished here. On the continuance of this correspondence, I felt that my life depended, and my great aim was to prolong it till the arrival of the *Wasp*, which I was certain you would send up. I wrote to gain time; all the while cherishing the hope she would come before Lopez committed any violence against me; for had he once proceeded to that, he would have gone to the last extremity. For one whole month I felt that I would have compromised by simply being shot; but I was afraid of his tortures, which he applies to all who do not make such declarations as he desires. And then I did not like to give him a chance to put forth any declarations as coming from me, when I should not be alive to deny them. Our correspondence ceased when the *Wasp* arrived. To have terminated it sooner, by indignantly returning the first dispatch containing imputations on my character, would have insured my destruction. Thank God and you, the *Wasp* arrived and we were saved."

Thirdly—Mr. Washburn is no more responsible for the publication of that correspondence, than I am for the United States squadron lying idle in this harbor, when all the available men-of-war belonging to other nationalities have long since been occupying the waters of Paraguay, and doing all in their power to protect the lives of their citizens. There is just as much justice in censuring Mr. Washburn for publishing his correspondence with Lopez, as there is in visiting upon my Government, our people or myself, the just indignation expressed by the public, that our squadron—all of which, except the flagship, is peculiarly adapted to river service—should be the only passive one on the coast, in an emergency which demands prompt action, not only in vindication of our national honor, but in the discharge of our duty to the civilized world; which, equally with the United States, has been insulted by the gross outrage perpetrated on our Legation in Paraguay.

Fourthly—Mr. Washburn may have been imprudent in giving expression to his feeling in regard to the dilatoriness of the Marquis of Caxias in concluding the war against Lopez; but it must not be forgotten that he was the victim of that dilatoriness, and that it very nearly cost him his life.

The Brazilian army has exhibited extraordinary dash and abundant daring whenever it has had an opportunity to exhibit its soldierly qualities; and he who vindicates its character merits the thanks instead of the condemnation of the Brazilian public.

Fifthly—Mr. Washburn is censured and called hard names because he seemingly abandoned members of his Legation to the tender mercies of the Wild Beast of Paraguay. This condemnation has its origin in a manly and generous feeling, which I fully understand and appreciate; but it is based on erroneous information. If the *Wasp* had been lying at the wharf of Asuncion, doubtless, from my knowledge of Mr. Washburn's character, he would have placed his wife and child on board and ordered the steamer to leave, while he returned to brave the tyrant in his den and share the fate of the members of his Legation. But such was not the state of affairs. Mr. Washburn says:

"I demanded and received my passports and abandoned my residence, and with my wife, child and servants and the two members of my Legation, started for the steamer—not the *Wasp*, but a Paraguayan steamer which was to take us to the *Wasp*. When approaching the steamer, Bliss and Masterman were arrested at my side and forcibly carried away. What was I to do? Follow them and leave my wife and child in the streets of Asuncion? We had no home to return to. Should I have placed my wife on board the Paraguayan steamer and left them to the tender mercies of Lopez' minions? My diplomatic functions having been brought to a close by my own act, Lopez would not have permitted me to resume them, and the seizure of the members of my Legation, as much entitled to protection as I was, demonstrates what kind of protection was in store for all of us, and of how little value it was to my Legation as to my family."

I will only repeat the language of the Buenos Ayres *Standard*: "If Mr. Washburn has erred, he has erred on the right side; and his Government and his country will fully indorse his conduct against all the calumnies and slanders now heaped upon him by evidence not worth the paper upon which it is written."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WATSON WEBB.

A NEW BISHOP.

Ordination of the Bishop of Long Island—Services in the Church of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn—Sermon by Bishop Odenheimer.

The ceremony of ordaining and consecrating Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, Bishop of Long Island, was performed in the presence of an immense congregation of the clergy and laity of that diocese, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-street, corner of Montague, Brooklyn, yesterday. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen sought to enter the Church, but they had to submit to disappointment, there not being even standing room left a few moments after the opening of the doors. The clergy met in the chapel on Montague-street at 10 o'clock and assumed their robes preparatory to uniting in the grand ecclesiastical procession. At 10:30 o'clock Right Rev. Bishop Potter and Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer led the procession of Bishops, clergy and vestries down the middle aisle to the chancel, the whole of the vast assembly singing the processional hymn.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, pronounced the opening passages of the morning prayers so that every word was heard most distinctly in the uttermost corner of the church. Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop elect of Albany, read the first lesson. Rev. Dr. Huntington, Bishop elect of Central New-York, read the second lesson. Other portions of the service were read by Bishop Johns, of Western Virginia, Bishop Morris, of Oregon, Rev. Dr. Diller, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Hall, Rector elect of Holy Trinity. The altar was richly decorated for the occasion.

After the reading of the Gospel, Bishop Potter made announcements relative to the offertory and the missionary meeting in the evening.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, preached the sermon from the following text:

"Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the world."—Acts 1:8.

At the close, the preacher directed his observations to the Bishop elect, who stood up in the middle aisle. He welcomed him with all his heart, and he said the Church throughout the land welcomed him to the higher ministries of Church government. No higher tribute to the Bishop elect's worth, he said, could be found than the fact that two dioceses at one and the same time had elected him Bishop. The Church of Christ in this land and age needed for her Bishops men of love and men of nerve; those whose hearts and imagination were large enough to take in the varieties of men and tones of thought which the catholic character of the Church tolerated. Not for myself only, he said, in closing, but for the Church of God at large, I bid you and your goodly diocese, "God-speed," committing you and the clergy and the laity to the benediction of the Triune God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Here followed the consecration service, Bishops Coxe and Clarkson making the formal presentation of Dr. Littlejohn as a "godly and well-learned man, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop."

Having been called upon for a promise, the Bishop elect made the following:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, chosen Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Long Island, do promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. So help me God, through Jesus Christ."

Before the laying on of hands, Bishop Neeley chanted the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, the choir and congregation making the responses.

Bishop Littlejohn's responses to all the questions propounded were clear, manly and distinct. After consecration, during which ceremony he was appropriately attired with the vestments of his exalted office, he was conducted within the chancel by the Bishops who presented him, and he took his seat with the other prelates. The clergy and laity then partook of the Communion with the Bishops, that part of the service lasting throughout the afternoon.

The Fire Commissioners and Kerosene Oil.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday a communication was read from the Committee on the Storage of Combustibles, presenting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Storage of Combustibles be and they are hereby authorized to take all necessary and proper measures to have the following-named persons prosecuted for violations of the act of May 4, 1866, relative to the keeping and sale of kerosene oil; and that the Attorney to the Board take such legal action as may be proper for that purpose.

Appended to the resolution were the names of the [illegible] persons referred to in it. The Board adjourned without acting upon it.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1349—Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1351—Robinson vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1353—Carpenter vs. Whitbeck.
1355—Southard et al. vs. Lord et al.
1357—Ellis et al. vs. Lerener.
1359—Ottwell vs. Hooley et al.
1361—Weber et al. vs. Schafer.
1363—Roth vs. Mora.
1365—Wright vs. Smith.
1367—Pierson vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
1369—Stead vs. Meyer.
1371—Draker vs. Levy.
1373—Heckman, Jr., vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.
1375—Anderson vs. Anderson.
1377—Nat. Park Bank vs. Ross.
1379—Brice et al. vs. Palmer et al.
1381—Christie vs. Dagget.
1383—Overman et al. vs. Jenkins, Adm'x., et al.
1385—Brown vs. Anderson et al.
1387—Hedges et al. vs. Dalton et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
63—Meyer vs. N. Y. Oil Co.
76—Goodwin vs. Lowenthal.
86—Novelty Iron Works vs. Olney.
88—Calkin, Rec'r., vs. Manhattan Oil Co.
92—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.
103—Stiles et al. vs. Meyer et al.

Nos.
109—Atkins et al. vs. Howland et al.
118—Havemeyer et al. vs. Halwana et al.
121—Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Village of New-Brighton.
125—In rel. Hamay, alleged lunatic.

Call No. 152—Halsey vs. Lennon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
323—Steel vs. Fuller et al.
267—Reilly, Sr., Adm'r, vs. Banks.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
565—Reppler vs. Bloodgood et al.
575—Ranch vs. Lyons.
579—Speyers vs. Lambert.
555—Cooper Union vs. Casey.
597—Dittmars vs. Delacey.
431—Clark vs. Glimes.

Nos.
557—Beard, Adm'x., vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
607—Ricks vs. The Mayor, &c.
615—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.
617—James vs. Henry.
623—Wheeler et al. vs. Harvey.
163—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Part II.—Held by Friedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
234—Tolano vs. Nat. Steam Navigation Co.
448—Dayton vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
541—Bartlett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
328—Oaniff vs. Van Hope.
534—Radliff et al. vs. Holt et al.
543—Scheele et al. vs. Lipman.
394—Moylan vs. Crawford.

Nos.
494—Degraw vs. N. Y. Ftg. Dry Dock Co.
602—Hoffman vs. Hagan.
604—Denny vs. Havens et al.
606—Regna vs. Bradford et al.
608—Hatch et al. vs. Kerr.
612—Berrian et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
614—King vs. Heinsel.
616—Seguin vs. Millet.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

After opening Court yesterday morning Judge Benedict stated that, on account of the criminal calendar not being disposed of, he should prolong the sitting of this Court till the 17th of next month. Also, that the Admiralty calendar in the Eastern District would be called on the first Wednesday of the term, and cases set down for trial to suit the convenience of counsel.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—POSTPONEMENT.

The United States vs. Blaisdell et al.—This is an indictment for subornation of perjury. Mr. Beebe, who appeared for Blaisdell and Belknap, moved a postponement on account of the sickness of the defendant, Belknap. He read an affidavit of Dr. Bell, attendant physician of Belknap, to the effect that the latter was confined to his bed by serious illness. Assistant District-Attorney Bell said that he had just received a letter from Mr. Daly, counsel for Richardson, stating that his mother was very ill—almost at the point of death, and desiring a postponement. Mr. Bell said that under the circumstances he would not press the case. Postponement granted till Monday.

The defendant Powelson, who had not pleaded to the indictment, was brought up yesterday under a bench warrant for that purpose. He pleaded not guilty.

ILLEGAL SEIZURE—TRESPASS.

Haffin & Wagner vs. Mason & Hyatt.—This was an action of trespass brought by these plaintiffs to recover damages sustained by them on account of the alleged unlawful seizure and sale by the defendants, the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue for the tenth collection district, of property belonging to the plaintiffs and used in their business, and the consequent interruption of that business. The complaint averred that the plaintiffs, in October, 1865, were copartners engaged in the business of making and vending whisky and other spirits. That they had a distillery where they carried on business in the town of Morrisania, in this State, and that on or about the 28th of March, 1866, the defendants, by their agents and servants, wrongfully entered and took forcible possession of this distillery, and ejected the plaintiffs and prevented them from carrying on their business; and unlawfully took from the defendants and sold property to the value of $10,655, and damaged the plaintiffs in addition to the amount of $5,000 by destroying their business. Wherefore judgment was demanded for $16,000.

From the testimony it appeared that the seizure and sale was made by authority of a special assessment sent by the Assessor to the Collector of the district, intended to cover an alleged deficiency in previous assessments paid by these defendants, and which special assessment they refused to pay. The plaintiffs claim that such special assessment was void, and that, therefore, the Assessor and Collector were liable. The defendants insist on the validity of the assessment, and that it affords protection to the acts of those officers. The case was on still when the Court adjourned.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. Phelps; for the defendants, Mr. T. D. Pelton.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

A COUNTERFEITER COMMITTED.

The United States vs. Patrick Kelly.—The defendant, who was charged with selling $50 in counterfeit fifty-cent currency, for $25 in good money, to George Meyers, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 399 Greenwich-street, corner of Beach-street, was held for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE—A JUDGMENT OF $50,000.

George F. Gerding vs. Wm. A. Kobbe.—The defendant in this action is a member of the firm of Kobbe, Corlies & Co., auctioneers. The plaintiff was formerly a merchant in this City. Some twenty years since he removed to East Tennessee and became the owner of large tracts of unimproved land there, with a view of forming an emigration society. Such a society was formed, but it was only partially successful. It appears from the decision first made in this case, that in the Fall of 1866 the defendant proposed to purchase lands to the extent of 100,000 acres, and organize an incorporated company for the purpose of developing and selling the lands to emigrants. And he represented that from his official relations as Consul-General to Nassau and his extensive commercial connections, he could so inaugurate the interprise as to insure a success; especially by securing emigrants from Germany, of which country both parties were natives. The defendant proposed to make surveys and maps of the land so as to present them in an inviting form to purchasers; to advertise them, &c., all at his own expense; that he would also convey to the Company all other lands in that district which he owned or might acquire, and make the land the capital stock of the Company, and have each dollar of stock represent an acre of land; that he would give plaintiff stock in the Company to the amount of $100,000, but that plaintiff should, for all defendant's services and outlays, transfer to defendant one-half of his stock, or $50,000 thereof, for $25,000, and also give him, defendant, all the lands which the surveys should show there was over the 100,000 acres; that plaintiff should make a quit claim deed of the lands to defendant at the time the contract should be signed, and a full warrantee deed when the surveys and examinations of title should be completed, when he, defendant, would at once proceed to organize the Company and issue the stock. To this plaintiff agreed, and defendant had a writing drawn up, purporting to set out the terms of the agreement. But the plaintiff, on reading it, objected that it omitted several provisions of their verbal agreement, particularly that it did not provide what the capital stock of the Company should be. The defendant, it appears, replied to this, that it could not provide for that, as he did not yet know how much land he would acquire, and each acre was to represent a dollar of stock; but that plaintiff might rely on the defendant carrying out every part of the verbal agreement, and thereupon plaintiff signed the agreement, and executed the deeds. After the surveys and examinations had been completed and the warrantee deed was made, which conveyed 104,000 acres of land, and the plaintiff had transferred one-half of his claims of stock for $25,000, defendant declined to organize the Company on the plan agreed upon, making each acre represent a dollar; but proposed to organize a company with a nominal capital of $500,000, and convey to it only about 135,000 acres, and give the plaintiff only $50,000 of the stock of such a company. To this the plaintiff objected, and this suit was thereupon brought. Defendant claimed that all verbal agreements were merged in the written agreement, and that as the written agreement did not say what the capital stock of the Company was to be, he had the right to make it as large as he pleased, or thought best. The important question in the case was whether under such circumstances the verbal agreement was so merged.

After a thorough trial and mature deliberation thereon by the presiding Justice, he held that the verbal agreement, so far as its terms were not embraced in the writing, was not merged, and as the defendant had refused to complete his agreement as he made it, he was bound to pay for the lands at the price agreed upon; namely, $1 per acre, deducting the one-half of the lands paid for by the $25,000, and the Court rendered judgment for plaintiff for $52,000 and interest and costs.

George W. Parsons and John K. Porter for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Edmonds and Mr. Field for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Jan. 26.

By Judge Ingraham.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY CASE CONTINUED.

Blatchford vs. Elmore P. Ross, President, &c., et al.—This case, already reported in the TIMES, comes up on the motion on behalf of the plaintiff for a receiver, and also for an injunction.

Mr. Strong, in the course of his argument to-day, said he desired to call the attention of the Court to some new affidavits as to the purchase of shares from Keyes. They wished to show that prior to the consolidation the plaintiff was the owner of five hundred shares of the Company's stock, only one hundred of which stood in his name. The counsel upon both sides had a long discussion upon matters very immaterial to the issue. Immaterial points were raised by counsel and decided by the Court. The argument will be continued on Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Jan. 27

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE PANAMA HAT CASE.

Edward R. Dayton vs. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—In this case the session of the Court yesterday was exhausted in giving testimony on behalf of defendants, among which was that of two firms from whom plaintiff bought goods, and who, after the fire, at the plaintiff's request, furnished him with a statement in excess of the purchases made from them, and which statements were to be used as vouchers in substantiating his claim against the Insurance Company. This, however, was partially explained by cross-examination, to mean, that such statements were given him on the representation that he had purchased bills for cash which had not been entered on their books. Testimony was also given to show the altering of bills to a greater amount, and altering the date of others to a period nearer to the fire than that originally on the bills. Experts were also examined to show that the alterations were in the same handwriting as the plaintiff's.

The case was adjourned over until to-day, when testimony will be offered in rebuttal.

Mr. Cook for plaintiff; Mr. Dyett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Jan. 27.

Before Judge Friedman and a Jury.

A CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

John Burns vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—On the 19th of October, 1867, the plaintiff, who was in the employment of the Manhattan Gas Company, was engaged in repairing some gas pipe in an excavation in Second-avenue, near Fifty-first-street. The excavation began at the easterly track and extended under the westerly track, compelling the downward cars to unhitch the horses and make a circuit while the car passed over the excavation. The plaintiff testified that as the car approached the horses were unhitched and headed toward the eastern track, while the car moved on. He being between the tracks, and noticing the approach of the horses, feared that if he remained where he was he would be either run over by the horses or struck by the whiffletree; as the less of two evils, he attempted to cross the western track in front of the cars, and in doing so was knocked down by the horses and run over by the car, breaking a leg and an arm, with which he was seven months laid up, and partially disabled for life.

Another witness testified that he was employed at the same time at the place where the accident occurred; that when the car was within about fifty feet of the excavation he held up his hand as a signal to brake the car; he saw the driver ring the bell, and take hold of the brake; the conductor then came to the front, and the driver let go the brake, and the car forced the horses forward, running down the plaintiff, and the car passing over him. This witness testified also that the car continued to move until stopped by some laborers, some fifteen or twenty of whom were employed at the place.

This closed the testimony on behalf of the plaintiff, and on these facts counsel for defendant moved for a non-suit on the ground that, from whatever cause it arose, whether fright, confusion or miscalculation, the plaintiff was himself at fault, and where fault is shown against plaintiff in an action of this character, he has not made out a *prima-facie* case, and the defendants are not put on their defence. The Judge considered that justice to all parties required that the whole evidence should be put in, and then, if defendants' counsel felt so disposed, he could move for a non-suit. The defendants then placed on the stand the conductor of the car, the substance of whose testimony was that at the time of the accident he himself had hold of the brake, though it was not close down, as he did not anticipate that any person would get in his way at that point, and that he stopped the car immediately after the plaintiff was struck. The plaintiff claims $20,000 damages, and the case is still on.

NOTICE TO INDORSER.

Harvey Barnes vs. Alexander Eagleton.—This was an action on a promissory note for $371 10, made by McDermott & Co., in favor of L. E. P. Smith & Co., and indorsed by the defendant. The plaintiff claimed as indorser of Smith & Co. The defences were that the defendant had no notice of protest; that plaintiff was not the holder of the note, and that the note was paid when due by McDermott & Co. It appeared that the note was indorsed by Smith & Co. to plaintiff, and by him discounted at the Market National Bank. On the day the note fell due Smith took up the note, as it was claimed by plaintiff, with his (plaintiff's) money, and as was claimed by the defendant with the proper money of Smith & Co. The evidence was conflicting, and the Judge, having charged the jury, they, after a deliberation of half an hour, found a verdict for defendant, and the Judge granted an allowance of five per cent.

L. S. Thomas for plaintiff; Townshend & Galbraith for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Jan. 27.

By Judge Ingraham.

Smith et. al., *vs.* Mellen et. al.; order granted.

Wilson, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Britton et. al.; motion granted.

Keteltas *vs.* Keyser et. al.; motion for stay granted after judgment is entered.

Milnor *vs.* Hoyt; a receiver may be appointed.

Hall *vs.* Macrea et. al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 27.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Flock *vs.* Flock; the Court must be furnished with all the pleadings, proceedings and papers in this action.

Lewis *vs.* Berdell; motion denied with $5 costs.

In the matter of Mary E. Sullivan; prisoner discharged.

Quinn *vs.* Brownell; motion granted.

Same *vs.* Same; order granted.

The New-York City Telegraph Company *vs.* Henry Benhause; order granted.

Walker *vs.* McCullough; motion for reference granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Many cases of minor importance were disposed of.

SENTENCE OF A NOTORIOUS SHOPLIFTER.

Eliza Wallace, *alias* Eliza Gilford, a notorious shoplifter, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty. In sentencing her the Judge said he thought it about time that an example should be made in regard to the nefarious practice of shoplifting. This being the second time the prisoner had been indicted for larceny, the Court sentenced her to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Peter Murray, a bad looking boy of about 15 years of age, was arraigned and tried for burglary.

The proprietor of the store at which it is alleged the burglary was committed, was called as a witness, but he was so stupidly Dutch that all that could be got out of him was the remarkable assertion that his brother was the son of his sister.

The facts, as elicited from the evidence, were that on the night of the burglary Officer Toomey looked down the grating in front of the house No. 208 Bayard-street, a tenement-house, and saw a person stowing away goods. The officer rapped for assistance, and two other officers came up, and, entering the premises, arrested the defendant, Murray, who was concealed behind a door. Afterward it was discovered that a burglary had been committed on the premises. On the part of the defence, testimony was offered to show the defendant's previous good character. The case was given to the jury, who found the defendant guilty of burglary in the third degree, and he was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 27, 1869.

$1,000	U. S. 6-20 C. [illegible]	11[illegible]	200	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
20,000	do. ... b3	113½	200	do. ... b30	5[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	113½	300	do.	5[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	108¾	20	do.	5[illegible]
			200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27¾
1,000	do.	108½	100	A. Mer. U. Ex.	4[illegible]
500	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	10[illegible]	100	U. S. Ex.	50½
100,000	U. S. 5-20s C. '67	108¾	100	Mer. Un. Ex.	17
[illegible]	do. ... b30	109	100	N. Y. Central	164¼
20,000	U. S. 5s '74 C. in	115	25	do.	165
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L.	109½	100	Erie	38¾
			400	do.	38½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s ex c. bet. call	68	100	do. ... b3	38¾
			10	do.	39
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	67¾	100	Erie Pr. ... 2d call	61½
2,000	Va. 6s, new	63½	100	do. ... bet. call	61½
5,000	N. C. 6s ... b. call	64½	288	Hud. R. R.	136
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62½	100	Harlem	140½
6,000	do. ... bet. call	62½	100	do.	141½
3,000	do.	62½	200	do. ... 2d call	141½
1,000	do.	61	100	Nor. & Wor.	93
20,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	71	200	Reading	97
11,000	Ala. St. 8s. Bds.	93½	10	Mich. Cen.	119½
4,000	Erie 2d M. '79	98	100	do.	119½
4,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s	110	100	do. ... s15	119¾
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, C. B.	116½	200	Mich. So.	94
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bds.	91½	500	do.	94¼
5,000	do.	97	100	do. ... b10	94¾
1,000	Gt. West. 1st '88	89	800	Clev. & Pitts.	94
2,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s.	93½	11	Chic. & N. W.	83
20,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by St. of Mo.	92	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88¾
			200	do.	88½
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101	200	Clev. & Tol.	106½
11,000	Morris & Es., 1st	98½	100	Lake Shore B.	102
2,000	do.	98½	50	Chi. & R. I.	133½
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	94	100	do.	133½
1,000	H. R. 3d S. F. Bds.	94	100	do. ... b30	133½
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M. B.	100½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95½
10,000	C. & N. Con. bds	86	200	Tol., W. & W.	64½
5,000	Mich S. 2d M.	92	100	do.	64½
5,000	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st.	83	300	do. ... b10	65
15,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	84	500	do.	65
2,000	do.	84½	600	do. ... bet. call	65
2,000	T. & W. Equip. B.	76¾	85	N. J. Cen.	113¾
20	Tenth Nat. Bank	100	25	do.	113½
40	Cent. Nat. Bank	106	67	do.	113½
20	do.	106½	343	do.	113
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	100	Morr. & Es.	87
100	Canton Co.	61	50	Del., L. & W.	120
200	do. ... bet. call	61	100	Alton & T. H.	43
420	West. U. T.	36½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	69
100	do. ... 2d call	36½	100	do. ... bet. call	69½
100	Cum. C. Pf., b. call b10	38¾	500	Ohio & Miss.	37¾
			400	do.	37½
100	Q. M. Co.	24½	50	do.	37½
100	do.	24½	10	P., Ft. W. & C.	123¾
200	Mar. Pf.	23½	16	H. & St. J. Pf.	108½
50	Pac. Mail	121½	100	C., Cin. & Ind. Cen.	51½
100	do.	121½	100	do.	51½
200	Boston W. P.	16	100	do.	52
100	Atlan. Mail S. Co., bet. call	22	25	do. ... 2d call	50

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$54,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111½	100	Adams Ex.	59¾
4,000	do.	111½	100	do.	59½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112½	100	Pacific Mail	121¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	109½	15	do.	121½
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	113¾	50	do.	121½
108,000	do.	113¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27¾
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64. s3	109½	100	U. S. Ex.	51
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	109¾	100	Mer. Un. Ex.	17½
55,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65.	110¼	100	Erie	38¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '65, new	108¾	10	do.	38½
20,000	do.	108¾	400	Hudson	136
23,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	109½	400	Harlem	142½
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	108¾	25	do.	141¼
310,000	do. ... b3	108¾	500	do.	142
80,000	do.	108¾	1600	do. ... bet. call	142½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105¾	200	Reading	97½
35,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105¾	100	Mich. Cen.	120
20,000	do. ... b3	105¾	200	Mich. So.	94½
10,000	U. S. 6s. Cur.	101½	200	do. ... b3	94¾
2,000	do.	101⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts.	94½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	87	200	do.	94¾
28,000	N. C. St. 6s. new. bet. call	62	900	do.	95
			2000	do.	95¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	82½
68,000	do. bet. call	67½	50	do.	83
1,000	Ala. St. 8s. Bds.	93	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88¾
5,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s ... b. call	95	200	Clev. & Tol.	106½
			100	do.	106½
			100	Mil. & St. P.	74½
20,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	84½	100	Lake Shore	102½
5,000	do.	84½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95½
35,000	do.	84½	800	do. ... b30	96
20,000	do.	84½	28	Chi. & R. I.	133
79,000	do.	84½	100	Tol., W. & W.	65½
5,000	do. ... bet. call	84½	200	do.	65½
10,000	Chi. & R. I., 1st.	100½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	123¾
200	Canton	61	50	Alt. & T. H.	42½
800	West. U. T.	37½	16	Chi. & Alton Pf.	150
100	do.	37½	33	do.	149½
100	do.	37½	200	Ohio & Miss.	37½
100	Quicksilver	24½	500	do.	38
400	do.	24	200	C., Cin. & I. C.	58

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex.	57	1200	Ohio & Miss.	37¼
100	Quick. M. Co.	24½	400	do.	37½
200	Mariposa Pf.	23½	100	do. ... b10	37½
100	Pacific Mail ... s60	121	200	do. ... b3	37¾
300	do.	121½	500	do.	37½
100	do. ... s60	121½	800	Clev. & Tol.	107
400	do.	122	200	do.	106½
100	West. Un. T.	36½	200	Mich. So. & N. I. ex d	93½
400	do.	36½	300	do.	93¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	164½	200	do.	94
200	Erie	38½	300	do.	94¼
500	Hudson ... b30	136½	200	do. ... b10	94½
800	Harlem	140½	800	do.	94¾
200	Reading	96½	1200	Pittsburg	95
400	do.	97	200	do. ... c	94¾
300	Alt. & T. H.	42½	300	do. ... c	95
200	T., W. & W.	64½	600	do. ... c	95
100	do.	64½	600	do.	95½
400	do. ... b3	64½	1500	do. ... c	95½
100	do.	64½	400	do. ... c	95½
100	Mil. & St. P.	74½	600	Rock Island	133½
100	do.	74½	400	Northwestern	82¾
500	Mil. & S. P. Pf.	95½	300	Northwestern Pf.	88¾
200	Fort Wayne	123¾	300	do.	88½
100	do. ... b3	124	200	do. ... c	88½
50	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	69	200	do. ... b3	88½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. Car. 6s, new.	62	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	70
100	Adams Ex.	57	600	M. & S. P.	75
100	do.	57½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95¾
100	do.	58	100	do. ... b3	96½
200	do.	58¼	600	Ohio & Miss.	37½
200	do.	58½	100	do. ... b10	37½
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	51½	200	do. ... b3	37¾
200	Quick. Mn. Co.	24½	1200	Mich. So. & N. I. ex d.	94¼
200	Mar. Pf.	23½			
600	Pacific Mail	121½	600	do.	94
700	West. U. T.	37	100	do. ... b3	94¼
300	do.	37½	500	do.	94¼
300	N. Y. Cen.	164½	100	do.	94½
200	do.	164½	600	Pittsburg	94¾
200	Erie	38½	400	do.	94¾
200	Hud. R.	137	1200	do.	94½
400	Harlem	142½	400	Cleve. & Tol.	106½
300	do.	142½	200	do.	106½
100	do.	142½	100	do.	106½
400	do.	142	600	Rock Island	133½
300	do. ... b3	142	200	Northwestern	82½
100	T., W. & W.	64½	100	do. ... b5	82½
300	do. ... b3	64½	300	Nor. West. Pf.	88½
200	do.	64½	100	do. ... b10	88½
300	do.	65	300	do.	88½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67½	400	Ohio & Miss.	38½
200	Mariposa Pf.	23½	600	do.	38½
100	do.	24	200	do. ... b10	38½
100	Adams Ex.	59½	200	do. ... b3	38½
100	West. U. T. ... b3	37½	1300	Mich. So. & N. I. ex d.	94½
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27½			
200	P. M. St. Co.	121½	200	do.	94½
200	N. Y. Cen.	164½	800	Pittsburg	95½
100	Hudson	135½	400	do. ... b10	95½
100	do.	136	200	Cleve. & Tol.	106½
100	Erie	38½	100	Rock Island	133½
800	Reading	97½	200	Northwestern	82½
200	do. ... s30	97	400	N. Western Pf.	89½
400	do. ... b3	97½	300	do. ... b10	89½
100	T., W. & W.	66	300	do.	89½
100	do. ... b30	66	100	do. ... b3	89½
100	Mil. & St. P.	74½	100	do. ... b5	89½
300	Fort Wayne	124			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were mainly at 136⅛@136⅜ ⅌ cent. There was less excitement in the Gold Room as to price, but a pretty large business is understood to have been done late on yesterday and early to-day, for account of a different party from the heavy buyers on Saturday and Monday. The latter are said to have sold out most of their purchases. This change of interest in the market has not affected the ease in the supply of the Cash Gold, nor in the rates of interest, 5 to 6 ⅌ cent., paid to carry over balances. The operations of the Treasury Office this week are not felt in the Gold Room—the receipts for Customs and the disbursements for Gold Interest about balancing each other. The Cunard steamer to-day carried out only $55,000 in Specie, and the whole Export movement of the week is not likely to exceed about a million of dollars. There will be no French outward steamer on Saturday, owing to the accident which caused the *Pereire* to put back to Havre. But for this she would have been due here to-day, and would have returned on Saturday next.

The Foreign Exchanges are dull in demand, though nominally firm in the rates demanded by the standard banking firms—109⅝@¾ for 60 days on London, and 110¼@110⅜ for Short Sight Bills. The latter are held higher than the rate at which Money can be transferred in London to-day, by Cable, and on advice paid over here to-morrow, at 110¼ ⅌ cent. Exchange.

In the Money market the change to-day was in the direction of 7 ⅌ cent. interest on call loan, in place of 6@7 ⅌ cent. as quoted yesterday. Owing to a somewhat increased inquiry on Railway Stocks and Gold, this adverse turn in the supply of money, though by no means generally felt in the Street, was partially felt about 1 o'clock on the Stock Exchange, and tended, perhaps, to check the upward feeling in the Public Funds noticed last night. But the prevailing spirit of all departments of the Exchange continues strongly *Bullish*, and each slight reaction against the market is quickly succeeded by fresh stimulants in the shape of orders to buy, not only specialities among the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares, but through the list generally. The weakest department to-day was the Southern State Bonds, which feel a reaction from the active demand of last week.

Although the Stock Market was partially disturbed by the reported demand for money, the business of the day was active in the Railways and in some of the Miscellaneous Stocks, and the relative prices with yesterday, near the close of the day, reflected continued confidence in the upward movement. Among the New-York Stocks, Hudson River and Harlem made a further advance of 1@2 ⅌ cent., and among the [illegible], [illegible] rose to [illegible] gold up to 62 ⅌ cent. [illegible] 10 ⅌ cent. up. The Public funds left off steady on the basis of 108⅝ for the new 5-20s of 1867, and 113¾ for the old of 1862.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room was a fraction firmer at the close of the day, although 7 ⅌ cent. was paid for Money upon the security of Gold Certificates of Deposit:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108¾
American Gold Coin	136⅛	136¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	67½	67⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	58½	58
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87
North Carolina Bonds, old	63¼	63½
New-York Central	164¼	164½
Erie Railway	38⅜	38⅝
Reading Railway	96⅞	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	133⅜	133⅜
Northwest Common	82⅜	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	88	89⅛
Michigan Southern	93⅞	94⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	123⅞	124
Cleveland and Pittsburg	94⅛	95⅛
Pacific Mail Company	121⅛	121⅜
St. Paul Preferred	94⅞	95⅛
St. Paul Common	74⅛	74⅜
Toledo and Wabash	64	66
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅛	106⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅞	38⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	111½	5-20 coup., 1867	108¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	112½	5-20 coup., 1868	109½
5-20 reg., 1862	109½	7 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	125½
5-20 coup., 1862	113½	End. coupons, 1874	114
5-20 coup., 1864	109½	10-40 reg.	105½
5-20 reg., 1865	109½	10-40 coup.	105¾
5-20 coup., 1865	110½	6s currency	101½
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109½	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	67½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67½
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	58
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	102	Virginia 6s., n. bonds	63½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	102	Georgia 6s	84
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102	North Carolina 6s	63½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	62½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102	Missouri 6s	87¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	100	Louisiana 6s. levee bds.	70½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	100	Louisiana 8s levee bds.	87
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	100	California 7s	123
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100	Connecticut 6s	92½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100	Alabama 5s	63
Illinois War Loan	100	Alabama 8s	93

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	People's	135
Mechanics'	125	Market	117
America	145	Shoe and Leather	129
City	200	Corn Exchange	126
Phenix	104½	Continental	90
National	110	St. Nicholas	112
Seventh Ward	112	Imp'rs & Traders'	127
State of New-York	114	Park	156
Commerce	121	Manuf's & Merchants	101
Ocean	103	Central National	106½
Bank of the Republic	120	Fourth National	104
Bank of N. America	109	Ninth National	108
Hanover	107½	Tenth National	99
Metropolitan	138		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90½	Tol. & W. 1st M.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	100	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	75
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	91½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78½
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	89	Chi. R. I. & P.	93½
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	106	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98½
Harlem 1st M.	100½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	99
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	114½	Chi. & Alton inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Ohio & Miss. Con.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	105½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	94½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	87
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Ex. bds.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91½	Chic. & G East'n 1st M.	83½
Han. & St. J. L. Gr.	109	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	99
Han & St. Jo. L. Gr., con.	108		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,187,578; total payments, $699,101; balance, $87,465,657. The receipts include for Customs, $333,000; for Gold Notes, $103,000.

A sensational item, in the shape of news from Canada, was published in the papers of yesterday afternoon, and also in the morning Press, to the effect that the Bank of Montreal had lost half a million of dollars by the rise and temporary "corner" in Erie Stock, in December, from 38 to 60 ⅌ cent. The interpretation would be that the Bank was a lender to Brokers who were caught by the *rise* in the Stock, not as a lender to Brokers who were victimized either by the previous or subsequent *fall*. To the initiated in the Stock speculations of Wall-street, the paragraph is simply absurd. To the public at large we have only to say, on the very best authority, that there is not a word of truth, or even semblance of plausibility in the story of such a loss by the Brokers, who borrow Money from the Bank on collateral, with ample margin, whether classed with the *Bull* or *Bear* interest in the market. Fortunately the large capital and reserve of the Bank, over seven millions of dollars in Gold, will more than qualify any distrust which might possibly be created by this or similar rumors.

Mr. A. B. BAYLISS, Jr., has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board. This young gentleman is the son and a member of the firm of Mr. A. B. BAYLISS, one of the much-esteemed Ex-Presidents of the Stock Exchange Board.

The following notice from the *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, is published as a warning against fraud, by Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS:

"A draft numbered 687, for $500 in American gold, purporting to have been drawn by MORGAN & SONS, of New-York, on Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., dated Nov. 16, 1868, and which had been cashed in Havana, was to-day presented to that banking-house for payment. It was drawn to the order of H. BENARD, by whom it purported to be indorsed. There is no such house, to our knowledge, as MORGAN & SONS in this City. There are the very respectable firms of E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, and of M. MORGAN'S SONS. Messrs. BROWN, BROS. & Co. regard the whole thing as a fraud. A similar draft, No. 688, for $800, bearing the same names, was presented to them before by a gentleman who had it from Mr. BENARD, in Vera Cruz, and who saw in the latter's possession a draft for $1,000 besides the two named. The indorser and supposed maker of these drafts is said to be traveling now in South America. He exhibits letters of introduction purporting to be from highly respectable parties here, and announced himself in one place as the traveling agent of Messrs. DEMAS BARNES & Co., of Brooklyn, who know nothing of *him*. He seems to be all prepared for a successful career, and we hope our South American and European friends will give him a little unpleasant notoriety at the earliest date possible."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

8th-av., n. w. cor. of 145th-st.	$40,000
10th-av., s. e. cor. of 151st-st., 155.7x100x55.8x50x99.11x150	12,500
10th-av., s. e. cor. of 83d-st., 51.2x100	7,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 102.6 ft. s. of 44th-st., 19x90	5,385
Lexington-av., e. s., 121.6 ft. s. of 44th-st., 19x90	5,385
Houston-st., [illegible] ft. e. of Forsyth, [illegible]	1,820
Lots No. 1,248 to No. 1,263 (map 3d-av. tract)	20,000
Lot No. 380 (C. C. Moore estate)	nom.
45th-st., n. w. corner of 2d-av., 25x100	24,307
16th-st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92	4,650
76th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x140.9	5,600
14th-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50 by half the block	2,380

Leases Recorded.

3d-av., No. 509, store, &c., 5 years, per year	$1,000
3d-av., No. 812, store, 5 years, per year	900
3d-av., No. 476, store, 1 year, per year	2,000
Henry-st., No. 249, store, 21 months, per year	600
Spruce-st., No. 37, store, 5 years, per year	2,750
Maiden-lane, No. 32, store, 5 years, per year	7,000
Maiden-lane, No. 25, lofts, &c., 5 years, per year	3,500
Maiden-lane, No. 46, store, &c., 5 years, per year	4,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	$1,200
Brooklyn and Jamaica road and Smith-av., s. e. corner, 25x100	750
Cedar-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x97.6	1,250
Degraw-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Utica-av., 127.9x112.8x121.2x86.1	400
Navy-st., w. s., 260.8 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 40.4x264.1	5,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	5,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x80	5,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 225 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	850
Stanton-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 42.6x100.2	3,000
White-st., n. s., 429.2 e. of Coney Island road, 100x100	[illegible]
North 2d-st. and Union-av., n. w. corner, 50x100	1,850
North 12th-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x[illegible]x100	[illegible]
[illegible]	7,[illegible]
16th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., [illegible]	7,700
[illegible], 50 ft. [illegible] of [illegible]-st., [illegible]x100	3,700
Division and 7th avs., [illegible] corner, 25x100	4,150
[illegible]-av., [illegible] ft. [illegible] of Willoughby-av., 24.4x100	4,[illegible]
[illegible]-av., [illegible] ft. [illegible] of Lafayette-st., [illegible]x102.10x28	...
Stuyvesant-av. and Halsey-st., s. w. cor., 100x108.8x100.6x115.2	4,000
Stuyvesant-av., e. s., 108 ft. s. of Hancock-st., 100x100	4,000
Stuyvesant-av. and Lafayette-av., n. e. cor., 25x100	1,200
4th-av. and 38th-st., [illegible] corner, 50.2x100	3,[illegible]
4th-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 38th-st., 25x100	800
4th-av., e. s., 75.2 ft. n. of 38th-st., 25x100	800

QUEENS COUNTY.

Long Island City.

Jackson-av., n. s., lot No. 6, Block No. 60	$4,000

Hempstead.

Front and Clinton sts., s. e. corner, 18x95	2,300

Newtown—Lease.

Bay Harbor road, e. s., adjoining Dares', 10 acres, 3 years per year	300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

[illegible], s. s., [illegible] ft. [illegible] of High-st., 100x100	$500

Morrisania.

Gerard av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of James-st., 100x125	$3,000
Jerome-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of James-st., 100x125	2,780
Jerome-av. and James-st., n. e. corner, 100x125	3,475
Villa-place, n. w. s., [illegible] ft. n. of College-av., 25x100	5,000
4th-st., s. w. s., 101 ft. n. w. of Fordham-av., 50x100	3,759
163d-st., n. s., 326 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	800

New-Rochelle.

New-Rochelle to White Plains road, e. s., 12 14-100 acres New-Rochelle to White Plains, plot known as Merritt Farms	$7,709

Westchester.

Westchester to Fort Schuyler road, S. M. Fox's property, 53¾ acres	$45,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Ann-st., s. s., 125 ft. from Elm-st., 50x100	$800
Academy-st., New-Jersey Coal Co. prop., 2 lots, 40x101 and 36x100 Morris Canal, n. s., [illegible]	7,750
Belleville-av., e. s. adj. Geo. Brown's, 100x200	10,000
Boyden-st., w. s., 100 ft. from M. Ward's, 30x75	2,000
High-st., e. s., 210 ft. n. of Orange-st., 10x58	300
High-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of Orange-st., 30 ft. front	500
High-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Orange-st., 30 ft. front	1,500
Hill-st., s. s., 76 ft. e. of Washington-st., 34 ft. front	9,000

Belleville.

Cortlandt and Stephens sts. and Washington-av., Reformed Dutch Church property	$4,023
Cortlandt-st., w. s., 80 ft. from Speer's property, 100x262	800
John and Isaacs sts., E. J. Sandford property, 3 tracts	500
John-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Union-av., 30x119	240

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., n. s., lot No. 30, block No. 427, City map, 25x100	$1,660
Mercer-st., n. s., lot No. 28, block No. 427, City map, 25x100	800
Mercer-st., n. s., lot No. 27, block No. 427, City map, 25x100	800

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., w. s., 85 ft. s. of 10th-st., 20x100	$1,300

West Hoboken.

Spring and John sts., s. e. corner, 100x100	$2,800

Hudson City.

Bergen road, e. s., lots No. 27 to 30, map of West Hoboken Land Association	$2,240
Secaucus road, lot No. 5, block No. 2, same map, 49x109	365

Bergen.

Palisade-av. and Newkirk-place, n. e. corner, 108x47x112x33	$2,000

Bayonne.

Hobart-av., w. s., between Cottage and Silver sts., 25x100	$2,300
Lafayette-st. and Avenue D, corner of, 341x400x337x43x393	18,570

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

1,000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road, and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run, at six per cent., and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

From passengers	$1,024,005 97
From freight	2,040,233 19
From express	51,423 08
From mails	136,235 59
From miscellaneous	91,626 27
From Government troops	104,077 77
From Government freight	449,440 33
From contractors' men	201,179 09
From contractors' material	968,430 32
Total	$5,066,651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	35	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,077	Malt, bushels	1,909
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	856
Cornmeal, bags	2,200	Cut Meats, pkgs.	704
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs.	715
Corn, bushels	30,583	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	118
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	480
Oats, bushels	3,011	Petroleum, bbls.	1,453

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COAL—At the auction sale held to-day by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. of Scranton Coal, 65,000 tons were disposed of at reduced prices for Stove, Lump, Egg and Chestnut, and rather higher figures for Grate and Steamboat. Included in the sale were 20,000 tons Stove at $5 25@$6 32½; 12,000 tons Grate at $4 77½@$4 82; 12,000 tons Lump at $4 10@$4 40; 10,000 tons Steamboat at $4 50@$4 82½; 7,000 tons Chestnut at $4 52½@$4 60; and 5,000 tons Egg at $4 55@$4 70 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Has been firm in price, on a moderate trade, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more active demand, mainly for [illegible], and prices [illegible] closed firmly. Sales have been reported to-day of 3,[illegible] bales, including [illegible] to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators, 414 bales to exporters, and [illegible] bales in transit. There were also made of 500 bales Low Middling for [illegible], [illegible] Low Middling, February, 27½c.; 200 bales Low Middling, February, and 100 bales Low Middling, March, on private terms; 100 bales Low Middling, February and March, 28c.; and 100 bales Middling, February, 29c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	26½	26½	26½	27
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27½	27½	27½	28
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	28½	29	29¼	29½
Middling, ⅌ lb.	29	29½	29½	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,963
Receipts last week	25,931
Receipts preceding week	26,014
Receipts since Jan. 1	84,172
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	375,549
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	577,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports since Jan. 1	31,830
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	211,749
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	355,651
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,352
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,284,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,179,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,985
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	647,000
Exports, same time last year	682,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,553,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	321,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	251,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	39,180
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and drooping to-day. Sales have been reported of 7,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 40; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 05@$7 45; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 45@$7 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 95@$7 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 40
Extra State	7 05@ 7 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 95@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 85@13 25

Southern Flour has been depressed and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 690 bbls., at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues very dull at $5 25@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 75@$11 for new extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 120 sacks. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 25@$7 50 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in more request at $4@$5 85 for Western; $4 60 for Jersey and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has favored buyers slightly, on a less active inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 85, and No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 65, in store and afloat; chiefly at $1 63½@$1 65, afloat, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less request and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 50,000 bushels at 92½c.@96c. for New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 09 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 85c.@98c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, and $1 02 for kiln-dried, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 47½@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 3,100 bushels. Barley is in more demand at former rates. Sales 25,000 bushels, including Canada West at $2 12@$2 15, and German, to arrive, on private terms. Barley Malt continues inactive at $2 10@$2 12½ ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in light demand at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 33,000 bushels Western at 75c.@75½c., in store, and 76½c.@77c., afloat, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping and 95c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at $1@$1 25 for long and short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at unaltered prices, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The receipts here, week ending to-day, have been 27,988 Hides; sales, 125,000 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 27,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 21½@22½ lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, to arrive, 22 lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Army, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, to arrive, 11@12 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 27,100 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 22½c.@22½c., gold, selected; 25,800 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, to arrive, 11@12 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 1,300 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Rio Hache, 20 lbs., private terms; 5,200 Dry Bogota, &c., 19@22 lbs., 19c.@21c., gold, as they run; 6,500 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 22@26 lbs., 24c.@24½c., currency, as they run; 800 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., 28c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., 23c., currency, as they run; 2,900 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 50 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 4,600 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive *via* Europe, 41 lbs., 12½c.@12½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, to arrive *via* Europe, 39 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 77 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted Texas, part to arrive, 60@75 lbs., part 12½c.@13c., currency selected; 2,800 City Slaughters, 70@90 lbs., 12½c.@12½c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 16,700, (same time last year, 150,900,) as follows: 8,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 600 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 3,100 Dry Mexican, 4,400 Dry Texas and Southern.

LEATHER—A lively business has been reported in Sole, at buoyant prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 32½c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 55½c.@57½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Resin at $2 50@$8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 75; Red Oil at 90c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING, JAN. 25.—*Sperm*—The active demand noticed in our last continued through the week, and the price for old stock was advanced 20c. ⅌ gallon. The transactions embrace 29 bbls. ex *J. M. Winslow*, of poor quality, at $1 80, refilled; 200 do., prime quality, at $1 85, as filled; 200 bbls. old stock at $1 85, refilled; 170 do. do. at $1 90, not refilled, and 275 do. do. at $2 ⅌ gallon, all for manufacturing. *Whale*—Has been very active, the transactions reaching 3,325 bbls., and for Northern an advance of 20c. ⅌ gallon was established. Early in the week sales were made of 800 bbls. Northern at $1 08, and 500 do. do. at $1 10, followed with sales of 500 bbls. Southern at $1 14; 1,000 bbls. Northern at $1 15, and 1,025 do. do., in parcels, at $1 20 ⅌ gallon, all to manufacturers. *Whalebone*—Is in fair demand, and we notice sales in this market of 2,900 lbs. Arctic at 83c., gold.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 26, '69	2,804	....	....
Same time last year	3,583	900	24,900
Exports for the week ending Jan. 25, 1869	1,298	....	51,978
Previously	....	....	1,982
From Jan. 1 to date	1,298	....	53,960
Same time last year	2,908	2,206	29,408

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@27½c. for Crude in bbls., and 35c.@35c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held above the views of buyers and has been quiet to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 31, chiefly at $31 30, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for Old Mess; $28 50@$29 75 for Prime Mess; $25 50@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, including March and April delivery, sellers' options, part at $31 50, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in good demand at 14c.@14½c. for Western, and 14½c.@14¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are active and buoyant. Sales equal to 370 packages, at 17c.@18c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13½c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in good request at rising prices. Sales 320 boxes, including Cumberlands, at 15½c.@16c.; Short Rib at 16½c.; Long Clear at 17c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in good demand at firmer prices, but closes less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 tierces and bbls. at 20c.@21½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20½c.@20¾c. for City, and 20¾c.@21c. for good to prime Western Steam ⅌ lb. Sales were also reported of 2,250 tierces prime Steam, including seller and buyer, February, March and April, at 21c.@21½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues salable and steady at $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $18@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is fairly active, [illegible] New Prime Mess at $[illegible], and India Mess at $[illegible] ⅌ tierce; sales [illegible] bbls. Beef Hams continue in request at $30@$38 ⅌ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Butter and Cheese are in light demand. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chenango, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Chenango, Delaware, and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Cortland, [illegible] and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Canandaigua and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
State half-firkin tubs, [illegible], ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
State half-firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	[illegible] @[illegible]

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	19½@20
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	17 @19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	18 @19
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	5 @12

SKINS—Have been quiet but steady.

SUGARS—Have been quoted very firm on moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13⅞c., and 430 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 15c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 147,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; also 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet and nearly nominal at $1 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, though not active. For Liverpool, there were taken 35,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.@7d. by sail, and 7½d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel, and 550 boxes Bacon by steamer at 30s. ⅌ ton. For London, 4,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ⅌ bushel, and 600 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lbs.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

The minutes of meeting held January eighteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is respectfully requested to inform this Board at his earliest convenience, what action, if any, he has taken relative to enforcing the provisions of the resolution approved by the Mayor, February one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to remove obstructions and incumbrances from pier and bulkhead, foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael McGinnis for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to reimburse him for loss of horse, caused by the string-piece giving away at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River, January fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and precipitating horse and cart into the river, by which said McGinnis' horse was drowned, the Comptroller to charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Avenue B, from Third to Fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly—

Ordinance—Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

That sub-division eleven, of section twenty-nine, article three, of chapter six, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, relating to the scale of water rents, be and the same is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

"Porter-houses, taverns and groceries, shall be charged an extra rate of from two to five dollars."

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That Charlton-street, between Macdougal and West streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not now in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross-walks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Culkin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Gabriel S. Healy, pastor of St. Bernard's Church, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-six dollars, for taxes levied against the property of said church, situated in West Thirteenth-street, the same to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid, where not now laid, and relaid, where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Department, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure copies of all bills or acts in any wise especially affecting the interests of the City, that have been or may be hereafter presented to the Legislature, and that the said Clerk be directed in each case, without unnecessary delay, to have such a number of copies as he may deem expedient, printed, for the use of the files of the members of the Common Council and Mayor, or, when necessary, for distribution, in order that the citizens may have an opportunity to remonstrate against enactment.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with suitable stationery, maps, and such books as may be necessary to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed and authorized to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, together with a staves of office.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinances for paving One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to the Harlem River, and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue, approved by the Mayor, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be and they are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation relative to suits brought against the Corporation to recover awards made by the Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments, in the matter of widening and extending Church-street.

(For which see proceedings of Board of Aldermen.)

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that said communication be referred to the Committee on Streets.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Forrest Exempt Association, to attend their complimentary soiree at Irving Hall, on Wednesday evening, twenty-seventh instant.

Which was accepted.

MOTION.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to discharge the Committee.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The paper was then laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of D. Colden Murray, Treasurer of the New-York Dispensary, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, the same being an amount of assessment levied against said Dispensary for the opening of Church-street, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refund to John H. McCabe, contractor for building sewers in Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues in the City of New-York, or his assignee, the sum of four hundred and four dollars, the said sum having been deducted from the amount of his contracts for the construction of the above mentioned sewers, for one hundred and one days over-time, in [illegible]; also the sum of two hundred and [illegible] dollars, for [illegible] days over-time, deducted from contracts for the construction of sewers at the foot of Forty-ninth-street and the Hudson River, and Fifty-[illegible] street and Hudson River.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That Third-street, from Bowery to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to extend the time for the regulating and grading of Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier, Roberts—3.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Daly—1.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts," approved June twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, relating to the Twentieth Ward, and to divide the same into twenty-two election districts.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, Cunningham—15.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Reilly, Culkin, Pinckney, O'Neill, Jackson, Roberts—6.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Resolved, That Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Department, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted; and that any ordinance heretofore passed providing for the paving of said avenue be and the same is hereby repealed.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that the said resolution and ordinance be amended by adding thereto after the words "Fifty-ninth-street," the words "except the space within the rail-tracks and one foot on each side thereof."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And as thus amended the paper was laid over.

Resolved, That Second-avenue, between Twenty-second and Forty-second streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted; that all ordinances passed for the paving of said avenue, from Twenty-second to Forty-second-street, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that the said resolution and ordinance be amended by adding thereto, after the words "Forty-second-street," the words "except the space within the rail tracks and one foot on each side thereof."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And as thus amended the paper was again laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Crawford, President of the Board of Trustees of the Manhattanville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($1,724 79,) the same being a donation to said church to enable them to pay an assessment for regulating, grading, &c., Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets; also sewering Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets; also for opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Lawrence-street; and also for a road or public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets; and the said amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William A. Herring, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for extra services rendered in disbursing the sum of one million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-four cents, at various times during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (as per schedule annexed,) and charge the same to appropriate account.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, Roberts—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Daly, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—5.

Resolved, That Eighty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Lysaght moved that when the Board adjourns, the adjournment be until Monday next, the first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, February one, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

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[illegible] JONES, Manager.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Matthews, Ringgold, Rockwell, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Effie Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ŒIL CREVÉ. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Genet, Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

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Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—DRAMA and FARCE. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

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Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading character by Mr. John E. Owens.

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Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME. ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER, &c. By a powerful cast.

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GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

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BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
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STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
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LECTURE BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. Subject: "Charles Dickens."

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported in London that Greece will give in her adhesion to the decision of the Peace Conference with certain reservations. It is feared these reservations will tend to protract the troubles with Turkey.

The Spanish Government has laid claim to all the libraries, archives and works of art held by the churches. It was while in the execution of an order to this effect that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated. His death has led to the arrest of the Dean and Chapter of the chapel in which the murder was committed. The people of Madrid are greatly incensed against the Papal Nuncio, and the Government declines to further recognize him in his diplomatic capacity.

At a public banquet in Paris last evening, Gen. Dix, the American Minister, declared that the cause of Greece was the cause of liberty, and that the American people sympathized with the Greeks.

The American ship *Alaska*, Capt. Small, was burned at her dock in Havre yesterday. She had just arrived from New-Orleans with a cargo of cotton, and it was thought nothing would be saved.

No details of the accident to the steamship *Pereire* have been received as yet, the agents at Havre manifesting a reluctance to give the particulars. It is simply known that the steamer encountered heavy weather, that an accident occurred and six persons were killed, three of them being second-cabin passengers.

The death of Mr. Ernest Jones, a prominent Radical politician, is announced in London as having occurred on Tuesday.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Howe created considerable amusement in the Senate yesterday by presenting a memorial praying for the appointment of an able phrenologist to examine candidates for appointment in the Internal Revenue service, to see whether they possess in a proper degree the bumps of conscientiousness, causality, &c. A bill introduced by Mr. Henderson to enable the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to become citizens was referred to the Judiciary Committee. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took up the bill reported by him from the Finance Committee relative to the public debt and currency. Mr. Sherman then addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill. His remarks will be found in full in our regular Congressional report. He was followed by Mr. Cherry, who replied in a humorous manner to the speech of Senator Morton, the recommendations of the President, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Pacific Railroad Central Branch bill was then taken up, but without disposing of it the Senate adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill providing for the resumption of specie payments, and was addressed by Mr. Scofield. On motion of Mr. Schenck the House agreed to hold evening sessions for general debate. Debate on the bill amendatory to the Pension laws exhausted the morning hour, after which the suffrage amendment to the Constitution was taken up. Mr. Eldridge spoke in opposition to it. The House, at the conclusion of Mr. Eldridge's remarks, went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Legislative Appropriation bill. Without disposing of it the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

At the evening session, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ingersoll made a speech on the financial question. Mr. Cullom spoke on national politics and in favor of Mr. Boutwell's suffrage amendment. Mr. Niblack addressed the Committee on the subject of the revenue, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

By the arrival, at this port, of the steamship *Morro Castle* we are in receipt of interesting details of Cuban affairs. Our correspondent, whose letter is published in another column, gives full particulars of the downfall of Bayamo, the stronghold of the revolutionists. An official account, published in the [illegible], states that, on the 15th inst., that place was occupied by the forces of Balmaseda, the rebels having burnt it to the ground before evacuating it. The small town of Datil, contiguous to it, was also destroyed, and so was everything that might prove useful to the Spaniards.

It is reported that President Johnson has decided to pardon Dr. Mudd, and that he will soon issue the necessary papers. The Maryland Conservative members of Congress, in their petition for the pardon and release of the prisoner, argue that, as the Supreme Court decided in the Milligan case that trials by military commission are unconstitutional, he, having been tried by such a commission, should not be held to the fulfillment of his sentence.

Advices from South America indicate that the Paraguayan army was not so badly defeated in the recent battles as was reported. Lopez, with his remaining force, still occupies the stronghold of Angostura and presents a defiant front to the Allies. The loss by the burning of the Custom-house at Rio Janeiro was greatly overestimated.

Several persons have been arrested in Rochester, N. Y., charged with an attempt to defraud a life insurance company. One of them, named Allen, had his life insured for $5,000 in July last, and shortly afterward assigned the policy to a man named Garlock, a lawyer. On Thanksgiving Day Allen was reported to have been drowned while fishing. Two men made affidavits that they saw him fall from a boat and drown. Suspicion being aroused, all the parties have been arrested, including Allen, who confessed that he was *not* drowned, notwithstanding the testimony of his friends.

The Republican caucus held at Wheeling, W. Va., unanimously nominated Gov. Boreman for United States Senator.

It has just been decided in the Court of Common Pleas in Toledo, Ohio, that the internal revenue tax levied by the Government on a piece of machinery is not legally a subject of specific charge by the manufacturer against the party for whom the machinery is made, unless special agreement is made.

The full force of Colt's Armory at Hartford is now engaged on the contract to furnish the Russian Government with thirty thousand Berdan rifles, and upon the one hundred Gatling guns ordered. The armory is to be enlarged.

Cassius W. Andrews, the young man who went about Buffalo on Saturday afternoon last, dealing out forged checks with a lavish hand, being brought before the Police Court on Tuesday, pleaded guilty to three charges of forgery, and was fully committed for trial.

A Louisville dispatch says there is no truth in the report that Jay Gould has obtained control of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that the gauge will be changed.

The Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church has appointed Tuesday next, Feb. 2, for the consecration of Rev. Dr. William Croswell Doane as Bishop of the Diocese of Albany. Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York, will be the Consecrator, and the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-Jersey is named as Preacher. The Bishop elect will be presented by the Bishop of Rhode Island and the Bishop of Maine.

The Connecticut State Democratic Convention assembled at Hartford, yesterday. All parts of the State were represented. Hon. J. C. Loomis was elected President. After a little debate the Convention renominated unanimously the entire ticket of last year, with Gov. English at its head. A resolution in honor of the late Gov. Thomas H. Seymour was passed, the members rising and standing in silence.

Judge H. S. Wallbridge, of Ithaca, N. Y., who was supposed to have been waiting at the Erie tunnel to get on the 8:10 train from Newark for New-York, was yesterday struck by an engine attached to a train from New-York on the Erie Railroad, and thrown against a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad. He was injured so much that he died soon after. He was a brother of Gen. Hiram Wallbridge, of this City.

The strike of the book and job printers still continues. Meetings were held at their headquarters, No. 68 East Broadway, yesterday, during the morning, afternoon and evening, when reports were received of firms who either adhered to their terms or refused them. A meeting of sundry employers was also held yesterday, when a determination was shown not to accede to the demands of their workmen. The strike of the sailors for higher wages is but partial, and lacks organization. But little was effected by them yesterday.

The names of 153 persons charged with keeping kerosene of a quality below the fire test were presented to the Fire Commissioners yesterday by the Committee on Storage of Combustibles, with a recommendation that they be prosecuted.

Rev. Dr. Littlejohn was ordained as Bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, yesterday, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

The inquest in the Rogers case was resumed by Coroner Flynn yesterday, at the City Hall. The evidence of Michael Logan and Wm. Robatille was taken, tending to prove an *alibi* in the case of James Logan, of Twenty-ninth-street, on the morning of the murder.

Wm. J. Korn, L. N. Laidlaw and a Custom-house clerk, whose name has not transpired, have been arrested by the United States (Eastern District) authorities in Brooklyn, charged with having defrauded the Government out of large sums of money as "drawback" on exported goods on which the internal revenue tax had previously been paid. Korn is held in the sum of $40,000 for examination, and the others in smaller amounts.

Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins lectured at Steinway Hall last evening on "Comparative Zoölogy."

Cotton was more active yesterday at firmer prices. Breadstuffs attracted less attention, and ruled in favor of buyers in most instances. Provisions were generally held above the views of purchasers, and were less freely dealt in. Groceries were in fair demand and buoyant. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal lower prices prevailed for most kinds. The Dry Goods auction business opens for the season with attractive offerings, which are meeting with a ready market at rising prices. An important auction sale of selected Wool is announced for this day—the first of the season. Freights were quiet yesterday, but quoted stronger.

Appointments to Office.

The Senate has saved itself some trouble and the country some credit, by deciding not to act upon any further nominations to office by President Johnson, except where vacancies exist which the public interest requires to be filled. There is no reason, on the face of the case, why a President, within six weeks of the end of his term, should remove one set of office-holders and appoint another; and his attempt to do so is presumptive evidence of some other motive than a regard for the public welfare.

The special character of the nominations made by Mr. Johnson does not relieve the case from this suspicion. What public interest demands the appointment of Collector Smythe to the Russian Mission, or of J. J. Stewart to the Turkish Mission, where we have already one of the ablest and most experienced of our representatives abroad; or of Alexander Cummings to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of an honest man already in the office; or of a Mr. Neal to be Commissioner of Education, in place of Prof. H. A. Barnard, who is probably the best qualified man in the country for precisely that place, it is not easy to imagine. It *is* easy to guess why the men thus nominated should want the offices, and why some of their friends have special reasons for hoping they may get them. But there is no *public* interest that will suffer in the least from their failure.

Common courtesy, one would think, should lead Mr. Johnson to avoid embarrassing Gen. Grant by making appointments which he must so soon either accept or vacate. An incoming President, elected by the Republicans, and holding public views directly the opposite of Mr. Johnson's, would naturally prefer to select his own agents in carrying them out; and the attempt to prevent his doing so, by forestalling his action and filling all the public offices just as he is coming in, savors rather too much of sharp practice to be quite worthy of a President of the United States.

The Republicans in the Senate have very effectually checkmated this little game. They have decided not to act upon any nominations, except in cases of necessity, until Gen. Grant enters upon his term of office. This will give him,—what justly belongs to him,—the right of appointing to office such subordinates as he himself may select.

Now if the Senate will concur with the House in the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill, and thus free his hands entirely,—subject only to the Senate's constitutional right of confirmation or rejection,—it will give the new Administration a fair chance at the start; and it certainly has a right to claim *that*, at the hands of its political friends. The proposed amendments to the law will relieve it of some of its most objectionable features; but we see no good reason why it should not be repealed altogether, especially as the general subject seems likely to be handed over to a special joint committee of both Houses, for consideration during the recess. What public peril would be involved in giving Gen. Grant, meantime, the same liberty in making removals and appointments which every President before him has enjoyed, at the outset of his Administration?

Internal Improvements—The Air-line Railroad.

The bill authorizing the construction of an Air-line railroad from New-York to Washington, now before the Senate, reopens a question which in its original shape long ago passed out of the partisan arena. The constitutional battle on the subject of national appropriations for internal improvements was practically finished in the days of Henry Clay. The right of the Government to grant money for public works in the various States was then contested and in the end upheld. The Cumberland Road was the occasion of a controversy in which the respective pretensions of Federal and local power were argued with strict reference to the expressed or implied meaning of the Constitution. There were differences of opinion even among those who were favorable to the policy, considered in its bearing upon public interests, both Madison and Monroe affirming the necessity of amending the Constitution as a preliminary to the contemplated legislation. Mr. Clay's view triumphed. Congress declared itself possessed of power under the Constitution as it is, to make appropriations for the construction of national works extending into various States; and the principle thus laid down has from then until now been acted upon with comparatively little opposition from any quarter. The Democratic Party, as such, no longer opposes it. Now and then "strict constructionists" disinter the logic of the dead, only to be laughed at by their Western friends. For the necessities of the West have made it a unit on the subject; and appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers, for the construction of roads or canals, go through without suggesting other considerations than those which relate to the expediency or national character of the particular work, and the ability of the Treasury to sustain the drain. In the abstract, the policy of internal improvements is all but universally accepted as within the power vested in the General Government by the organic law.

If Congress, then, may order the construction of some public works in the States, may it not authorize the construction of other works—national in their character—at the expense and under the direction of chartered companies? This is the main point at issue between the supporters and opponents of the Air-line project. There is a certain degree of opposition arising out of the fact that the measure makes no provision for railroads running westward; the real contest being as to the right of the Government to create a railroad corporation to operate in States without obtaining the sanction of local law. But does not the established internal improvement policy cover the whole case? Is any greater power needed to facilitate the construction of a railroad from the Potomac to the Hudson than was exercised in the construction of the Cumberland Road. Both are covered by the constitutional authority to construct military and post roads and other works of a cognate character. The intervention of a corporation does not destroy the essential points of resemblance. Had the Congress which first favored the Cumberland Road found private individuals willing to undertake it on fair and well-defined terms, can there be a doubt that the requisite authority would have been conferred? And since Congress might, without question, provide the means for building, and actually build, a military highway or post road, to be operated by steam, from the national capital northward, southward or westward, may it not as properly create a corporation with power to construct and maintain precisely such a road?

There would be unfairness if the charter which it is proposed to grant were made the means of exempting the Corporation from necessary local taxation. Strictly speaking, perhaps, Mr. Conkling is correct when he suggests that a railroad which for the purposes of constitutional argument must be regarded as an "instrumentality of the Government," should be exempt from State taxation. But it is not wise in a matter of this nature to push the national claim beyond the line which defines the scope of national authority. The only danger to be guarded against is that of invidious and oppressive taxation imposed by the States who may deem their sovereignty infringed, and this is effectually provided for by the amendment of Mr. Williams, limiting the taxes upon the road, in manner and amount, to those imposed on other roads. The Company will enjoy no special advantage in this respect, nor will the States suffer any injury of which they can reasonably complain.

The outcry against the measure proceeds, in fact, from the monopolies whose unjust privileges an air-line railroad will curtail rather than from the people of the States concerned. It is not New-Jersey that objects, but the Camden and Amboy corporation. It is not the people of Maryland who resist improved facilities for journeying to Washington on one hand or New-York on the other, but the managers of the line which has thus far fallen so shamefully behind the requirements of the traveling public. These sources of hostility ought not to be confounded with an honest opposition, founded upon a desire to restrain the powers of the Government and protect the interests of the community. Of this opposition in the present instance we see little. Nearly all that has shown itself may be traced either to the existing corporations, whose grasping propensities render interference necessary, or to those who, under the guise of protecting State rights, plead for capitation taxes and for influences fostered by monopoly.

The desirableness of enlarging the facilities of travel hence to Washington, none familiar with the present route, its inconveniences, delays and costliness, will venture to deny. New-Jersey and Maryland, left to themselves, have interposed obstacles which only extreme forbearance would have tolerated until now. It is necessary to remove these obstacles and break down the barriers reared by powerful monopolies, and the only apparent means of accomplishing this result seems to be those provided by the Senate bill. A new road will alone satisfy the public wants, and the authority to construct and run it must be derived from the General Government.

The condition to be insisted upon is, that the granting a charter to build an air-line road shall not be made a pretext for a raid upon the Treasury. To this danger we cannot be insensible. Experience has taught us how surely enterprises of all kinds into which Government authority enters tend in the direction of subsidies. Of these the country has had more than enough. It has donated land and granted money and issued bonds in behalf of railroads until all but the corrupt and speculative "rings" cry out against the system. The Treasury is not in a condition to endure the process. It has neither money to give nor credit to loan. The drain upon it already is fully equal to its strength. If, therefore, the air-line road were intended to be a subsidized road, the rejection of the bill promoting it would be a duty. Its just claims are wholly contingent upon the understanding that neither now nor hereafter shall a company organized under it be entitled to seek from the Federal Government financial help in any form.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks.

A week or ten days ago we printed a dispatch from a well-known correspondent of the Times, more familiar, perhaps, with the details of the military events of the rebellion than any other person in the country connected with the Press, stating that while Gen. Grant was besieging Vicksburg orders were issued from the War Department, directing Gen. Banks, then at Port Hudson, to join him and take command of their united forces.

The publication excited general attention, and elicited a variety of comments. The *Tribune*, with its customary tumid dogmatism, gave the statement a flat contradiction, and pretended to have Secretary Stanton's authority for so doing:—but finding that this would scarcely answer, in face of the official record, it now takes the opposite course,—admits the *truth* of the statement, but says it is an "old and perfectly well-known story." Why, then, did the *Tribune* take such pains to pronounce it a baseless "fabrication," and pretend that Mr. Stanton had authorized them to say so?

As for the wiseacres who detect in the publication of what is now conceded to be the fact, evidence of hostility to Gen. Grant or of a desire to exclude Mr. Stanton from his Cabinet, their stolidity is too profound to be disturbed. If Cabinets were made up in the style they imagine, and if Gen. Grant were in the habit of basing his public action on the paltry personal resentments which they deem so powerful, their speculations might seem a trifle less absurd. So far as we are concerned, the fact that the Times has repeatedly and emphatically urged that Mr. Stanton would be the man preëminently fitted for useful service to the country in Gen. Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and has expressed very strongly the hope that he would be appointed to that post, affords sufficient refutation to the charge that the publication was prompted by any such motive.

Meantime we publish elsewhere some statements on the matter that may deserve attention. The existence of the correspondence in question between Gen. Banks and the War Department is asserted in the most positive manner. It is no longer pretended to be doubted in any quarter, that Gen. Banks was repeatedly and peremptorily ordered to join Grant with his command at Vicksburg,—or that upon compliance with this order he would necessarily have superseded him in command of the whole,—or that he refused to obey these orders.

Perhaps some of the parties concerned may feel inclined to elucidate a curious historical point, as well as vindicate their own action in the matter, by publishing the correspondence. We are quite sure that it has been seen and read by several persons,—some of whom are officers of the army and some are not.

The Paraguayan Position.

The last news from the La Plata contradicts, as usual, the news just preceding. The other day, we heard that the Dictator's army was "destroyed," and that Lopez, with barely 200 followers, was flying from the advancing allies. Now, however, we are assured that the Paraguayan army was *not* "totally destroyed," and that it has fight left in it yet.

The truth is, that we have so often been deceived regarding both Paraguayan and Brazilian reverses that it is difficult to put much faith in either. That Villeta itself has fallen into the hands of De Caxias is now probable; but, since on the day following the great battle, our Ambassador, Gen. McMahon, landed, and rode to the headquarters of Lopez, it is very clear that the whole story about the latter's being a "fugitive," and being accompanied by only "200 followers," is false.

Is not the present a good opportunity for our Government to tender its services to make peace between these belligerents? Twice before those friendly offers have been made, but rejected; can we not now, with better show of success, make a third proffer? Some gentlemen are inclined to believe that the true *rôle* of the United States is that of "protection." We do not know what promise, Divine or human, may be in reserve for the "protectors" of the human race, but we have Holy Writ to assure us that "blessed are the peacemakers."

To be peacemaker between Paraguay and Brazil is a function quite worthy of our country. The embittered contest over punctilios is such that a third party ought to intervene if possible. Our restored diplomatic relations with both Powers make it possible to prepare the way, and certain it is that not only the interests of the combatants, but our own commercial interests, hitherto so much crippled by the war, would be enhanced by successful arbitration for peace.

Gen. Webb in Brazil—His Controversy with Admiral Davis.

We publish in another part of this morning's Times a very interesting official correspondence between Gen. J. Watson Webb, our Minister in Brazil, and Admiral Davis in command of our squadron on that coast. It seems that, in its official publication under direction of the State Department, this correspondence has been very materially emasculated,—the Secretary not deeming himself authorized, under the call of the Senate, to publish so severe an arraignment of the action of the Navy Department as is contained in the letters of Gen. Webb. A correspondent, however, whose letter in elucidation of the whole affair will be found elsewhere, sends us the correspondence in its original form, which we publish in connection with the letter in question.

It will be seen that Gen. Webb deals with the whole question, and with all the parties involved, with characteristic frankness, independence and impetuosity. Where he has instructions, he follows the line of conduct which they mark out, with vigor and fidelity, —especially if they seem to him adequate to the emergency;—where he has none, he *acts* all the same,—never hesitating to "take the responsibility" upon himself.

The whole difficulty, as the public pretty well understands, grew out of the refusal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, and of the Brazilian forces, to permit an American war vessel first to pass the blockade and convey our Minister, Mr. Washburn, to his destination, the capital of Paraguay, and next to bring him away, after his position had become dangerous. Gen. Webb demanded a reversal of this decision, the censure by the Government of the Secretary who had made it, and such general redress as the insult to our flag seemed to require.

Failing to secure either of these demands, the General made the peremptory demand, either for permission for the *Wasp* to go through the blockading lines, or for his passports. Admiral Davis, who seems to have taken a different view both of the Minister's duty and of his own, remonstrated very strongly against the demands made by Gen. Webb, which, instead of inducing him to waive them, or modify them in any respect, only had the effect of drawing the Minister's attention to the Admiral's dereliction of duty, and to bring down upon himself the very sharp and protracted correspondence which we give elsewhere.

It is claimed, on Gen. Webb's behalf, that his prompt and vigorous interposition actually saved the lives of Mr. Washburn and his family,—while in doing this he had to contend, not only with the Brazilian Government and the chiefs of the Allied forces, but with the inactivity and incompetency of Admiral Davis of our own squadron. It will not be denied or doubted that he acted with a degree of promptness and vigor, and with a paramount regard for the honor of his country and the safety of his countrymen, quite characteristic of his whole career, both at home and abroad.

The correspondence will be found highly interesting and instructive.

The Sailors and the "Land-Sharks."

Large numbers of workingmen, representing several different trades and occupations, are at present engaged in strikes for higher wages. The majority of these have conducted themselves in a peaceful manner, as, we are glad to say, workingmen usually do in such movements for a legitimate purpose. But the sailors of this port, who are also on a strike for an advance of one hundred per cent. in their pay, have shown a very belligerent disposition, and have engaged in demonstrations of a riotous character. Several ships were visited by a mob of them on Tuesday, and attacks were made on sailors who had shipped at the usual rates which have been paid for some months past; and the officers of other vessels were compelled to call on the Police for protection.

This strike is really not that of the sailors. They are not loud in expressions of dissatisfaction with the rate of pay, but the boarding-house keepers are. These land-sharks, who prey upon the sailor when he is on shore, have constituted themselves the leaders and spokesmen in the "sailors' strike," and they are responsible for the riotous proceedings which have taken place. It is these men who have endeavored to intimidate those more sensible sailors who ship at the best rates they can, and who declare that the shipping in our harbor shall rot if their demands are not acceded to by the merchants. Their arguments justifying the strike are very curious. They say that seamen from Liverpool arrive here without money, and with few clothes, board and lodging cannot be afforded for less than seven dollars per week, and they are compelled to trust the sailors until they find ships, and that his board bill often amounts to more than his wages. Seamen from Liverpool arrive here nearly naked, because American seamen have not the benefit of the English Shipping act and are robbed there by boarding-house keepers and shipping-masters precisely as they are here. They are just as nearly naked when shipped from here to Liverpool. While the "land-sharks" are charging seven dollars per week board for the dirty lodgings and unhealthy food of their houses, excellent private boarding-houses in the region of East Broadway and the Bowery furnish food and lodging for five and six dollars per week. Is there any necessity that sailors should remain on shore for such a length of time that their boarding shall absorb the whole of their wages? There is a necessity, but the landlords make it. It is that they may rob the sailor of his wages; and the object of the strike is that the amount to be thus stolen from the sailor may be increased. Sailors in this port are not allowed to ship as long as they have money due them; and the robberies and abuses of the landlords will continue as long as Congress allows the present nefarious system of the shipping of American seamen to exist.

For these reasons we can have no sympathy with the sailors in the strike for the benefit of the "land-sharks." They will gain little sympathy from any one by continued riotous proceedings, and we advise the "land-sharks" to allow their misguided followers to return to their work. And we suggest to shipping merchants, that this strike, incited as it is in the interest of a class hostile at once to sailors and shippers, is another argument which ought to induce them to more actively support the movement now making by the various Seamen's Friend Associations, to secure the passage of a Shipping act like that of England, which will protect the sailor and themselves by abolishing the "land-sharks" who abuse the sailor and control the shipping.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Legislature has called on the Police Commissioners to report whether they think the pay of the Police should be increased—whether there is any difficulty in procuring good men at present wages—and how much the proposed increase of salary would add to our Police expenses. The Legislature has commenced to deal with this question in a very sensible way, and shown a desire to base its action on intelligent grounds.

Senator Howe amused the Senate yesterday by presenting a memorial praying for the appointment of a phrenologist to examine candidates for office. It would certainly be a better method of finding honest officeholders than that which now prevails.

The country pays very little attention now to the financial schemes and speeches that are daily before Congress. There seems no prospect of the adoption of any measure worthy of discussion, and the Press has already explained and argued all phases of the question.

Justice Cartter, of the District of Columbia, enters his "protest" against the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States, though out of respect for that tribunal he consents to obey its orders. We are glad of this, for it would be awkward just now to have the Supreme Court utterly extinguished, though we suppose Congress could easily make a new one.

Sixty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold yesterday at the regular monthly auction sale at prices scarcely varying from those last reported. The most noticeable change was a decline of twenty-five per cent. in stove coal—the grade most commonly used for domestic purposes—and it is to be hoped that dealers will recognize the cheaper rates and give consumers the benefit.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion that "a remission of the penalty by pardon necessarily carries with it the restoration of the officer to his preëxisting capacity and rights, under the law of the service, to occupy a place on the list of his grade appropriate to the date of his commission—the officer losing, of course, such opportunities for promotion as may in the mean time have occurred." It would probably strike the country as a little unjust if, under this construction of the President's amnesty proclamation, all the officers who left the army to join in the rebellion should be restored to the rank they held when they quit. Gen. Lee probably would not meet with a very warm welcome. Nor would the fact that they have lost "opportunities for promotion" during the war be a very adequate consolation.

In the death of Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, we lose one of the Southern politicians who figured prominently in the secession movement, in its early days. His conduct in the Fort Sumter times will be remembered by everybody. Gov. Pickens is the man who claimed to be "born without fear."

The present Winter seems to be a mild one everywhere—in Europe as well as on this continent. The French papers tell us how people in Summer dress, sit sipping their coffee and absinthe on the seats of the boulevards, with violets in their button-holes. It is pretty much the same in England and Ireland. One of the Irish journals tells how an editor in the north of the island was presented with what Dr. Johnson calls "the eldest daughter of the Spring"—a primrose—one that had come before the swallow dared, and was transferred from the sunny side of a hedge to a paragraph.

The census of our immigrants for last year shows a remarkable change in the order of their coming. The number of the German arrivals—about 102,000—was nearly as great as that from all other countries, while the Irish, who came always in such a preponderating way, were only a little over 47,000—an amount not exceeding that of the English and Scotch by more than 10,000. It is not at all unlikely that, in a few years, the English immigration will be greater than the Irish. Of the whole number of immigrants New-York, City and State, kept 67,714; Illinois got 34,625; Wisconsin, 16,537; Ohio, over 11,000, and Utah over 3,000; while 2,723 went to Canada. Comparatively few went to the Southern States.

The *Express* thinks the Board of Health need not trouble itself about analyzing the *air* of the theatres, churches, schools and public halls, as everybody already knows the foulness of the air in these places, and no new facts will be developed. But this is a mistake. Most of the people who frequent these places have no idea of the destruction to health caused by the corrupt atmosphere which they breathe. We have no doubt it will do good to make the public aware of the facts.

The principal reason that market produce is so much dearer in this City than in any other is the system of blackmailing which is practiced to an extraordinary extent by the market officials. Not only are excessive rates demanded by the lessees of stands, but a clear extortion of five or six hundred dollars is often demanded, by way of *douceur*, before a permit is granted to a tradesman to carry on the business of his choice, after the lease of his stand has been secured. The Market Inspectors are alleged to be quite despotic in their authority, and their corrupt practices are a grievous burden upon the dealers and the community at large. The markets as well as their mismanagement are a great disgrace, and the Legislature ought to improve both. The best way to do this would be to abolish the markets altogether as *City* institutions, and the business would then fall into private hands, and be distributed about the City wherever it is most needed.

Greece, it is said, will accept the recommendations of the Paris Conference, but with such reservations as can only tend to prolong the difficulty. Well, as nobody ever expected the Conference to put an end to the difficulty, it may be congratulated on not having made matters worse, at all events. Greece retains discretion enough to avoid the imminent war with Turkey, and yet refuses to yield one iota more than she finds herself compelled to do. Now that the actual insurrection in Crete is all but terminated, it is probable that things will go on in the old way until Russia is prepared for a *coup*, or the attention of France is distracted by trouble elsewhere in Europe. Then, and not till then, may the real crisis be looked for.

The *American Agriculturist* snarls at the Times for suggesting any improvement in the management of the Agricultural Department at Washington. It states, with a great deal of arrogance, that any improvements in that department are directed by the "Agricultural Press," and all the "Timeses" in the country will not hasten or retard any proposed movement, as *farmers* have the business in hand, and politicians have very little to say about the matter. We doubt whether that is so. But if it be the case, it is the bounden duty of every man and woman to sign a petition praying Congress to *abolish* the Agricultural Department at once. We *did* hope that *something* worthy of record and advantageous to the country would be accomplished in that Department. But if the parties alluded have got the power, the miserable inefficiency of the past will bear a small comparison to the distressed management that we may look for.

A comparison of France with Austria shows a remarkable change of the times. While Napoleon III. exerts himself to *foudroyer* his *Lanterne*, *Diable à Quatre* and the rest, in order to repress popular liberty, the Emperor of Austria is fighting the Pope and the Clergy in behalf of the same popular liberty. His Holiness has been fulminating a Bull against the new marriage law, and the Emperor's Government has put down a Catholic journal—the *Friend of the People*—for printing it. When Garibaldi denounces Austria, and advises the Hungarians to draw off and set up for themselves, he seems less than just to those Hapsburgers who have certainly forgotten something, and also learned something.

The purchasers of hair-dyes and invigorators have of late years been frequently warned against the dangers of their favorite washes, which, containing, as they do, lead, cantharides, belladonna and other stimulating or photographic poisons, are apt to produce paralysis and other fearful diseases, as well as the temporary renewed vigor and change of color for which they are advertised. But these perilous washes in England are henceforth to be under the ban of the new British "Pharmacy Act," which forbids "retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons," under penalty of five pounds for each offence. Without label or warning of poison, these cosmetics are of the worst kind of perilous drugs. We ought to have such a law, and some one whose business it is to hold its violators responsible.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Gov. Francis W. Pickens.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death, at Edgefield, S. C., on Monday, of Francis W. Pickens, formerly Governor of that State. Mr. Pickens was born in Toogadoo, St. Paul's Parish, S. C., April 7, 1807. His father, Andrew Pickens, a lawyer of wealth and ability, was Governor of the State in 1816–'18. The son was educated at the South Carolina College, Columbia, and was in 1829 admitted to the Bar, and commenced practice in Edgefield District. In 1832, during the height of the Nullification excitement, he was elected to the Legislature by the Nullifiers of his district, and soon distinguished himself as a debater. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, of which he remained a member during the next ten years. In 1836 he made an elaborate speech denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia. In 1844 he declined a reëlection to Congress, and was elected to the South Carolina Senate from Edgefield. The "Bluffton movement," a demonstration on the part of certain citizens of the State to secede from the Federal Union, was then in progress, and was advocated by Mr. Hammond, then Governor of the State, and other prominent men. Mr. Pickens voted with the majority against the measure. After remaining several years in private life, he was elected a delegate to the Nashville Southern Convention, which met in 1850–'51, to consider the proper course to be pursued by the South under the alleged aggressions of the North. In 1854 he presided over the South Carolina State Convention called to elect delegates to the next General Democratic Convention, and in 1856 he went to Cincinnati as a delegate to that Convention. In 1857 he was appointed by Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia, and upon his return from that country in the latter part of 1860, before the State had declared its secession from the Union, he was elected Governor of South Carolina, which position he held at the breaking out of the late rebellion. He was a prominent Secessionist, and was intimately identified with the inauguration of hostilities at Charleston. He figured quite prominently as a Confederate statesman for several years, but at the close of the war retired to private life.

Mr. Ernest Jones.

The cable announces the death, on Tuesday, of Mr. Ernest Jones, a prominent Radical politician of England. Mr. Jones was a descendant from an old Norman family, was educated in Germany, and on his return to England in 1844 he was called to the Bar. He commenced his professional career with success, but soon turned his attention to politics, joined the Chartist movement in 1845, and rapidly became its leader, a position which he retained until its extinction in 1858. During this period he issued *The Laborer*, *Notes of the People*, and other periodicals, and established a newspaper called *The People's Paper*, which was the organ of the Chartists, and was continued for eight years. While connected with the Chartist movement he never accepted of any emolument, but spent large sums in its support, and voluntarily resigned a fortune of nearly £2,000 per annum, left to him on condition that he should abandon the Chartist cause. He contested Halifax in 1847, and Nottingham in 1853 and 1857. In 1848 he was tried for a seditious speech, and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement, and refused to petition for a commutation of the sentence. The severity of his treatment was made the subject of a debate in Parliament. While in prison he composed an epic poem, (published in 1851, after he had regained his liberty,) entitled "The Revolt of Hindostan." It was written with his blood, on the leaves of the prison prayer-books, as he had been refused the use of pen, ink and paper, for the first nineteen months of his imprisonment. "The Battle-Day" appeared in 1855, followed by other poems—"The Painter of Florence," and "The Emperor's Vigil," in 1856; "Beldagon Church," and "Corayda," in 1860. Upon the extinction of Chartism, Mr. Jones resumed his practice as a barrister on the Northern Circuit. He had just been chosen, by an informal ballot, to succeed Mr. Bibly, member of Parliament from Manchester, in the event of that gentleman being convicted of the charges of bribery pending against him.

Theatre Francais.

As there will be no *matinée* performance of "L'Œil Crevé" at the Theatre Francais on Saturday, but three more representations of that opera, this evening and Friday and Saturday, may be witnessed. Lecocq's "Fleur de Thé" will positively be produced on Monday next.

The Poet Burns—A Letter from John G. Whittier.

The following letter from Mr. John G. Whittier was read at the Burns Festival in Washington on Monday evening:

Amesbury, 1st Month, 18th Day, 1869.

Dear Friend: I thank the Club represented by thee for remembering me on the occasion of its annual festival. Though I have never been able to trace my ancestry to the Land o' Cakes, I have—and I know it is saying a great deal—a Scotchman's love for the poet whose fame deepens and broadens with years. The world has never known a truer singer. We may criticise his rustic verse and compare his brief and simple lyrics with the works of men of longer scrolls and loftier lyres; but after rendering to Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning the homage which the intellect owes to genius, we turn to Burns, if not with awe and reverence, with a feeling of personal interest and affection. We admire others; we love him. As the day of his birth comes round I take down his well-worn volume in grateful commemoration, and feel that I am communing with one whom living I could have loved as much for his true manhood and native nobility of soul as for those wonderful songs of his which shall sing themselves forever.

They know little of Burns who regard him as an aimless versifier—"the idle singer of an idle lay." Pharisees in the Church and oppressors in the State knew better than this. They felt those immortal sarcasms which did not die with the utterer, but lived on to work out the divine commission of Providence. In the shout of enfranchised millions, as they lift the untitled Quaker of Rochdale into the British Cabinet, I seem to hear the voice of the Ayrshire poet:

"For a' that and a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

With hearty sympathy and kind greetings for the Burns Club of Washington, I am very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Pilot Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent is mistaken in the statement he makes that the Pilot Commissioners had not made any report to the Legislature on the subjects of their receipts and expenditures.

On the 1st of April last the Commissioners sent to the Senate, in response to a call made upon them by Senator Creamer of that body, a full statement of all their receipts and expenditures for the last three years; being all that was asked for.

As to the resolution of Mr. Jacobs, I may say "The voice is Jacob's voice but the hands are the hands of Esau."

GEO. W. BLUNT.

TELEGRAMS.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Accident to the Pereire—Three Passengers Killed.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

None of the first-class passengers on the steamship *Pereire* were seriously injured by reason of the recent accident. Three of the crew were killed, and the following-named second-class passengers: Mr. CALLAGHAN, a Catholic priest; M. FOULQUIER, a Frenchman, and Mr. FALKENBERG, a German. The *Pereire* encountered a fearful tempest a few days out from Brest, in the course of which heavy seas broke over her, carrying away entirely her forward deck cabin, and inflicting other damage. It is also understood that she sustained such injuries to her machinery as compelled her to put back to Havre under sail; but there seems to be a singular reticence about the affair, and much difficulty in procuring details, so that we are still without reliable particulars.

A dispatch was sent from this city this morning to the Havre agent of the steamer line to which the *Pereire* belongs, asking for full particulars of the disaster, for transmission to the United States. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the agent replied, giving no facts, but referring to an account in a Havre newspaper, which cannot arrive here until to-morrow! Thus far no details of the accident, from a reliable source, have been obtained. This air of mystery gives rise to many speculations of the wildest character, but it is certain that no first-class passengers were seriously injured. No accounts of the disaster have gone from London to the United States other than the meagre statements sent to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27—6:30 P. M.

All the additional information which, up to this hour, has been obtained of the disaster to the French steamer *Pereire* is an assurance that none of the American passengers on board were killed or injured.

Burning of an American Ship in Havre.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 27—Noon.

The American ship *Alaska*, Capt. SMALL, which had just arrived here from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Orleans cotton, took fire this morning in this harbor, and, owing to the combustible nature of the material, is burning furiously. She will probably be totally destroyed. The *Alaska* was built in Kennebunk in 1868, and was 1,315 tons burden. She was owned by THAYER & LINCOLN, of Boston, and sailed last from New-Orleans on the 10th of December.

GREECE.

The Peace Conference Protocol—The Sympathies of America.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Greek Government will probably give in its adhesion to the conclusions of the Conference of Paris, but it is feared that its signature will be accompanied by reservations which can only tend to protract the difficulty with Turkey.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Gen. DIX, the Minister of the United States, at a public banquet this evening, made a speech, in which he declared that the cause of the Greeks was identical with the cause of liberty throughout the world, and he assured the people of Greece that they had the sympathy of America.

TURKEY.

Senator Nye to be Minister to Turkey.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The *Levant Times* publishes a rumor that Senator NYE, of Nevada, will succeed Mr. MORRIS as the American Minister at Constantinople in March next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of Mr. Ernest Jones—The Fenian Convicts.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. ERNEST JONES, the well-known Radical politician, died yesterday. He had just been informally chosen by ballot over Mr. MILNER GIBSON, a Liberal candidate, to succeed Mr. BIRLY, one of the present members of Parliament from Manchester, in case the latter should be unseated on the charge of bribery.

The directors of the bank of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. (limited) have been held for trial in bonds of £20,000 each.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A meeting of influential citizens was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted urging the Government to pardon the Fenian convicts.

SPAIN.

The Government Claims all the Church Archives and Libraries—Indignation Against the Pope.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Government has laid claim to all libraries, archives and works of art possessed by the churches, as the property of the State. It was while carrying out the orders of the Government that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated. This event causes intense excitement. Violent demonstrations have been made by the people in this city against the Papal Nuncio, and the Government has withdrawn its official recognition of his diplomatic powers.

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Burgos have been arrested and imprisoned.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Defeat by the Maori Rebels at Poverty Bay.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Official dispatches have been received by the War Office from New-Zealand. They announce that a battle had taken place between the British troops and the Maori rebels at Poverty Bay, and that the latter were defeated, with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The victory had restored tranquillity in that quarter of the colony.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan Army Still in Force at Angostura.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Still later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news was unimportant. The Paraguayan army, though badly defeated at Villetta, still occupied the stronghold of Angostura. The damage by the burning of the Custom-house at Rio Janeiro was largely over-estimated.

The Delaware Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The State Legislature has adopted a joint resolution, declaring the authority of the State over the landing of ocean telegraph cables on its shores, alleging that the Atlantic coast of Delaware is peculiarly favorable for the landing of the French Cable, and appointing I. P. COMEGYS a Commissioner to confer with the Company forming that enterprise. Notice was given in the House yesterday of a bill to annul the charter of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Prior to this action both Houses held a secret and informal session on the subject. HENRY F. RODNEY, a prominent citizen of this State, died at Lewes last week, aged 69 years. He served in the State Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention in 1852. As a member of the Convention he proposed, in a letter, to admit colored citizens to the right of suffrage.

The New-Jersey Legislature—The Election of Senator Stockton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

To-day at 12 o'clock both Houses met in joint Assembly. The Journals of both Houses were read, showing that JOHN P. STOCKTON had been elected in separate sessions by each House yesterday. A resolution was adopted that the joint Assembly declare Mr. STOCKTON duly elected as a United States Senator from New-Jersey for six years from the 4th of March next. The President so declared, and the joint Assembly rose. Applause followed the announcement, and at the same moment a flag was raised from the dome of the Capitol, and the citizens of Trenton commenced firing one hundred guns. The joint meeting then organized and elected WILLIAM P. MCMICHAEL, State Treasurer, over SAMUEL ATWATER, of Essex, by a vote of 44 to 35.

CUBA.

Hostilities Between the Cuban and Spanish Factions—The Troops Outraging and Killing Citizens.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25,
VIA KEY WEST, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A reign of terror has commenced in this city, caused by the breaking out of open hostility between the Cuban and Spanish factions, whose hatred for each other cannot be described. There is very little security outside the city walls. The Cubans from their housetops fire upon the volunteers and soldiers passing through the streets. The military enter the houses from which shots are fired, and massacre the inmates. The attack made by the volunteers upon the Louvre Coffee-house is denounced as brutal and unprovoked. On the same night the volunteers shouted: "Kill DULCE," because he was known to be taking measures to put a stop to their excesses. The volunteers, by their behavior, provoke the resistance of the people, and then fire into them indiscriminately.

The officers and men of the regular force are opposed to giving such discretionary powers to the volunteers. The older volunteer organizations behave well, having become somewhat accustomed to discipline. The conduct of the First Battalion during the Louvre affair, and afterward, is especially praised, but the newly-recruited volunteers are unrestrainable. Many private persons, citizens, strangers and foreigners, have been fired upon in different parts of the city. The Government is taking measures to put a stop to the disorders. The houses of suspected persons are being registered by the Police. The Government will also make special, and, it is hoped, effectual efforts to protect American citizens.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The *Diario* reports, on the authority of official dispatches, that Palma, Soriano, Cobre, and other towns are full of fugitive insurgents and their families, and that three thousand of them have presented themselves to the authorities and received amnesty. At Baracoa, several chiefs gave themselves up and were pardoned.

Other accounts from the interior, received through Spanish channels, represent that the insurgents are surrendering at many points to receive the benefits of Gen. DULCE's proclamations. But in the vicinity of Santiago the rebels continue very active; they carry off the slaves and harass the troops; and it is reported that they have destroyed by fire half a dozen large plantations near the town.

LABOR REFORM.

Convention of New-England Labor Reform Associations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The New-England Labor Reform Convention met in this city to-day. The meetings were held in Meionaon Hall, and were very largely attended by delegates from all parts of New-England. The object of the Convention is to form a Labor Reform League to carry forward the work of reducing the hours of labor and increasing women's wages. Mr. E. H. HEYWOOD, of Worcester, was elected President, with several gentlemen and ladies, prominent in the labor movement, for Vice-Presidents. A long series of resolutions relating to the duties of capitalists and laborers were submitted and adopted *en masse*. Mr. HEYWOOD made a lengthy speech, declaring that money should be free, and spoke very harshly of the capitalists of State and Wall streets. Mr. MORAN, of New-York, made one of the principal speeches of the forenoon session, endeavoring to show that true liberty can come to the laboring men only through the adoption of a system of free trade. Resolutions were introduced expressing the hope that this Convention would concentrate its power upon the reduction of the hours of labor, but the speeches which followed urged female suffrage, as it would give laborers the votes to control capital.

At the afternoon session several speeches were made by persons, males and females.

At the evening session Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was introduced, and was received with tremendous applause. He came not, he said, to theorize, but for practical work. He took exceptions to the financial policy advocated by some, and said these things should be ignored. It did not matter whether Gen. BUTLER's system of finance was correct or not, the laboring man could accomplish his ends centuries before the financial question would be settled. The reason why the laboring men had not their rights was because they had not asked for it. The laboring men would not vote for their own candidates. We have only to teach the working men to stand by themselves. They were seven to one against the capitalists, and the reason why they had not their rights was because they had not taken what was within their reach. Some men have all their capital in their brain. They are as much capitalists as moneyed men. Men who manufacture thoughts are laboring men, like they who are in the shop. There is no injustice in the existence of capital. The only question is, what are the relations of capital to labor; what actually belongs to the laborer? No man has a right to live who does not render an equivalent, and society should not allow any man to labor so that he has not time to care for his soul.

After some further remarks by Mr. PHILLIPS, the Convention adjourned.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud A Life Insurance Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A man named ALBERT HYATT *alias* Samuel B. Allen was arrested this morning on the charge of attempting to defraud the Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Maine. Other parties were also arrested on the same charge. The following is an outline of the case: In July last, HYATT *alias* Allen obtained from the agents of the Insurance Company, NORCROSS & BAILEY, in this city, a policy of insurance for $5,000 on his life, in the name of Samuel B. Allen, which, in the month of August following, he assigned to J. G. GARLOCK, a lawyer of this city, for the consideration of $40. On Thanksgiving Day, Allen was reported to have been drowned in Irondequoit Bay, while hunting. Two men, named GEORGE HART and JOHN HOLLIDAY, alleged that they saw him fall from the boat. Chief of Police SHERMAN subsequently ascertained that HYATT *alias* Allen was not drowned, and at once made preparations to arrest the parties engaged in the alleged attempt to defraud the Insurance Company. The names of the parties under arrest are: ALBERT HYATT *alias* Allen, J. S. GARLOCK, GEO. B. BRAND, GEO. DOWD, JOHN HOLLIDAY, NORCROSS & BAILEY and GEO. HART. Allen confesses that he did not fall out of the boat. An examination of the case will be had this afternoon.

The Virginia State Republican Central Committee.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Republican State Central Committee met to-night, and appointed a committee of thirteen of the most prominent Republicans in the State, with Gov. WELLS as Chairman, to go to Washington and represent the Republican Party. The Central Committee was enlarged and reorganized, and G. K. GILMER chosen President. The reorganization is understood to indicate a more liberal policy on the part of the party in the State. The Executive Committee made a report favoring a Provisional Government in Virginia if an election on the present Constitution cannot be had at an early day, this Government to be elected by the people, upon the order of the Commanding-General, and to remain in force till an election on the Constitution is had.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day in Allyn Hall and was well attended. T. M. WALLER, of New-London, presided temporarily and made a strong speech in favor of paying the bonds in gold. Hon. J. C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport, was elected permanent Chairman. Resolutions were adopted ignoring the Tammany platform. Resolutions also were adopted in respect to the memory of T. H. SEYMOUR. A speech was made by J. F. BABCOCK in support of the latter resolutions. The old ticket was renominated, as follows: For Governor, JAMES E. ENGLISH; Lieutenant-Governor, EPHRAIM H. HYDE; Secretary of State, LEVERETT E. PEASE; Treasurer, EDWARD S. MOSELEY; Comptroller, JESSE OLNEY.

Fire in Chicago—Railroad Freight Charges.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A fire occurred last night at No. 51 South State-street, occupied by CHILDS, BROTHERS, commission merchants, and on the third and fourth floors by H. PHILLIPS and A. DAW & Co. The total loss is nearly $50,000.

In the Legislature, yesterday, a bill was introduced to compel the railroads in this State to charge a uniform rate for the transportation of freight in proportion to the distance it shall be carried, and providing that any railroad that charges more than the pro rata shall pay the owner of the freight five times the amount wrongfully collected.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

In the Senate to-day a resolution to the effect that in certain counties of the State persons are driven from their homes and their property destroyed on account of their politics, and that the Senate furnish them with protection, was laid on the table. In the House, a resolution was reintroduced for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of lawlessness in Warren and other counties, and report why the civil authorities have not brought the offenders to justice. A substitute was offered that the Committee on the State of the Republic be instructed to investigate the charges, with power to send for persons and papers and report the result to the House. This was defeated by a vote of eighty-two to forty-nine. A resolution to appoint a Committee of four from the House and two from the Senate to proceed to Washington and confer with Congress with a view to the reseating of negroes in the Legislature, was offered, and, together with the previous resolution, was referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic. It is reported here that the Constitutional Convention of Georgia will soon reassemble. The Finance Committee have called on Gov. BULLOCK and also on the State Treasurer for further particulars regarding the expenditure of money not accounted for to the Treasurer. Gov. BULLOCK says the Treasurer's report is an extraordinary insinuation against the integrity of the Executive, and is part of a conspiracy formed in favor of his impeachment, because he (BULLOCK) wanted to put the Government under military rule. BULLOCK says the money was advanced to insure the completion of an opera house for the capital. He accuses the Treasurer of duplicity and discrediting the integrity of the Executive in advancing a political movement in opposition to the present Administration. He says the credit of Georgia is better than that of any Southern State, but cannot be maintained by permitting subordinates to make insidious attacks upon the integrity of the Executive. The Treasurer reports to the Finance Committee that large amounts of money have been drawn, thereby involving the Governor in an unlawful use of the State funds. The amounts were drawn from Washington and the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and used without authority of law. He accuses the Executive Department of extravagance, unlawful expenditure of the State funds, the employment of three times as many clerks as the law allows, and under full and extra pay when absent half their time. The Governor had made several trips North. He never said anything about the $17,000 until he found out that he (the Treasurer) had gone to New-York to investigate the matter. The Governor's patented Albion speech was exploded through Mr. SUMNER at Washington. It is a poor way to excite the sympathy of the Republican Party to resort to weak subterfuge, assaulting subordinates and other trivial things.

It is reported that the Legislature will permit Commissioners to go to Washington in connection with the Reconstruction measures of Congress.

E. A. Pollard and Collector Smythe.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1869.

E. A. POLLARD, in a published letter to-day, says the statements made by Collector SMYTHE to the Committee on Retrenchment, in relation to his connection with the New-York Custom-house, are utterly false. First, the Collector's allegation that the name E. M. POLLARD misled him as to the character of the individual, POLLARD calls a paltry falsehood, SMYTHE being intimately acquainted with him and family, and the mistake in the initial letters of his name in the appointment was corrected by direction of SMYTHE. Second, as to the oath taken, POLLARD hesitated only at the phrase "Support to the enemies of the United States," which SMYTHE's Secretary explained did not incapacitate him more that it did WOOD or VALLANDIGHAM. Third, POLLARD states that, instead of removing him, the Collector induced him to resign, on the distinct agreement that he, POLLARD, might continue to draw his salary, assigning as a reason that his appointment seriously embarrassed SMYTHE's confirmation as Minister to Russia. The plan agreed upon, that POLLARD should send in his resignation at the request of SMYTHE, was at once carried into effect, but POLLARD has not received any salary beyond the month of December, in the latter part of which he resigned. He concludes his letter by accusing SMYTHE of deception and of commencing his diplomatic career by diplomatizing him out of his situation, which was procured through the influence of powerful friends.

Appointment of Judges in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Gov. RANDOLPH to-day sent to the Senate the names of EDWARD W. SCUDDER, of Mercer County, and BENNETT VAN SYCKLE, of Hunterdon, as Judges of the Supreme Court, in place of Judges ELMER and VREDENBURGH, whose terms are about to expire.

Senator STOCKTON's reception to the members of the Legislature was largely attended this evening.

End of the Indian Campaign.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Gen. SHERIDAN is daily expected to return from the Plains. Nearly all the Indians will go on the reservations set apart for them. The main body of the troops will soon be withdrawn from the Plains, and will concentrate at Fort Leavenworth for distribution to other points.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A joint resolution passed the Legislature authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of peace, and was sent for approval to the Governor. The House passed the bill to enforce the Civil Rights bill of Congress.

Horse Thieves Shot by a Mob in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The *Appeal's* Madison County correspondence says on Monday morning, just before daylight, two horse thieves, named JOHN FOX and SAM. W. TAYLOR, were taken from the custody of the Magistrate, near Poplar Corner, taken to the woods and shot to death by a party of masked men.

Death of Ex-Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Ex-Gov. PICKENS, formerly Minister to St. Petersburg, died at his residence in Edgefield, S. C., on Monday last.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks.

From the Boston Traveller.

The recent revelation that an order was issued from the War Department, to Gen. BANKS, just before the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to repair to that point and supersede Gen. GRANT, has been made a topic for comment in newspapers in all parts of the country. It has been denied by Secretary STANTON, and the truth of the statement has been called in question by Mr. DANA, who was Assistant Secretary of War at the time; but, notwithstanding this, *we have the assurance that the statement is strictly true.*

The reader may ask, if this is so, how has the fact leaked out now, and why was it withheld from the public so long? In answer to this it may be said, that the enemies of Gen. GRANT have reported something to this effect before, the matter having been brought to the knowledge of a few army officers at the time. This has been denied at the War Department, and there are no papers on file there to confirm the truth of the report. *Gen. Grant never heard of the story until about four weeks ago, when one of his friends called his attention to it.* Gen. BADEAU, of his staff, and a Congressional friend called on Gen. BANKS, and not only learned that the story was true, but obtained from him all the correspondence between himself and the War Department on the subject, he having retained his orders, and guarded them with the more care when he learned that Secretary STANTON had disposed of the duplicates. The contents of these documents were discussed at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, and a member of the staff communicated the matter to the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who first made it public.

It may be asked how Secretary STANTON can deny these facts, but those who know him best find little difficulty in answering it. Perhaps the fact that they are in the handwriting of Gen. HALLECK, and signed by him, will be urged as an excuse for his denial, but their contents, when published—and we presume Gen. GRANT will publish them some time—will show that both Secretary STANTON and President LINCOLN knew of what was written, and that all was done under their direction.

Officers of the Nineteenth Army Corps knew of this correspondence at the time, and Gen. BANKS was urged to obey the order, but he ventured to disregard it, and the fall of Vicksburg, a few days later, vindicated Gen. GRANT, and the War Department saw fit not to call Gen. BANKS to account for his disobedience. He kept his own counsel, knowing that the publication of the correspondence, or the fact of its existence prior to the recent election, would injure the Republican Party, and it is only made public now by the friends of Gen. GRANT.

From the Boston Journal.

The statements made a few days ago in regard to Gen. BANKS being ordered to supersede Gen. GRANT at Vicksburg have elicited a good deal of discussion. Some of the papers doubt the truth of the story, and others quite officiously pronounce it untrue.

Now we have excellent reasons for believing the statement is substantially true, and that the orders have been seen by a gentleman now residing within a mile of the State-house. Time will show whether they exist or not. We were told of this matter some months ago, but under the injunction of secrecy.

From the Worcester Spy.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

A gentleman who questioned Gen. BANKS relative to the report that at one time during the war he received orders to supersede Gen. GRANT at Vicksburg, was informed that he (BANKS) never authorized such statements to be made. An intimate friend of the latter states that he knows personally that "the official autographic orders are now in the hands of Gen. GRANT." This will probably put the matter beyond further controversy.

THE WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Saturday, Jan. 23, arrived at this port last evening. Our correspondent at Havana send full and interesting details of recent occurrences in the Island of Cuba, including the fall of Bayamo, and the beginning of the disturbances in and about Havana, of which we have had a summary by telegraph. Purser ALBERT has our thanks for the usual courtesies.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Fall of Bayamo—The Valmasedos Fight—Intentions of Cespedes—Sharp Practice—The Riot in the Tacon Theatre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869.

What was looked on as the stronghold of the Cuban revolutionists has at length fallen into the hands of the Spanish forces. An official account, published in the *Gaceta*, states that, on the 16th inst., it was occupied by the forces of VALMASEDA, the rebels having burnt it to the ground before evacuating it, which they evidently did at their leisure. The small town of Datil, contiguous to it, was also burnt, and everything that might prove useful to the Spaniards thoroughly destroyed. The act, of course, has called forth various expressions of opinion among the Havanese, the Spanish party heaping on it all the vituperative execration of which it is capable, while the Cuban party hold it up to laudation as one of the most heroic acts of modern times. Leaving them to enjoy their mutual squabble, which promises, by the way, to become interminable, I will put you in possession of the facts that preceded its downfall.

The reception of advices from Nuevitas some short time ago unfavorable to VALMASEDA induced the Government here to bestir themselves in sending on reinforcements, to either relieve him in his critical situation, or enable him once more to assume the offensive, as circumstances might warrant. His army swelled by the number of battalions and detachments of troops, he at once decided to strike once more for his objective point, Bayamo. After succeeding in driving away the revolutionary force garrisoning Guaimaro, and which consisted of upward of 2,000 men, he marched at once in the direction of the insurgent capital, skirmishing continually with the rebel guerrilla parties who thronged his whole line of march and annoyed him greatly, without, however, impeding his advance. The first encounter of any importance that took place between the rebel forces and those of VALMASEDA was at the Paso del Salado, where the latter claims to have defeated the insurgents, with a loss of "one hundred and twenty killed and an infinite number of wounded;" his own loss, for reasons that prudence probably will justify, is not given, although it must have been considerable, from the fact that whenever the Spaniards inflict on the rebels a loss heavier than that suffered by themselves they are very prompt in giving details. The news of this defeat having been received in Bayamo, it was determined by the rebel leaders to burn it to the ground, and thus render it a completely barren victory for the valiant defenders of the "flag of Castile." This was accordingly done, and on the appearance of VALMASEDA before the city, he found nothing but the charred remains of what was once Bayamo. The citizens, revolutionists, all had left and gone in the direction of the "Sierra." From what is called the moral effect of the fall of the rebel city great things are expected by the Spaniards. The Cubans attach very little importance to its loss, and say that they have led VALMASEDA a foolish dance through the country only to grasp a barren victory.

Bayamo really does not possess the importance in either a military or political sense that some would give it credit for. It is situated on the Bayamo River, one of the tributaries of the Canto, twelve leagues inland from the port of Manzanillo, seven from Jiquani, twenty-two from Holguin, and eighteen from Tunas. It contained a population, before its destruction, of 2,303 whites, 2,885 free negroes, and 931 slaves, or a total of 5,219. Neither as a point of military or strategic importance can its loss be considered as a "*golpe de gracia*" by either the revolutionists themselves or any unprejudiced observer. The great wonder is that the Spaniards had not possessed themselves of it much sooner than they have. Some have dignified it with the name of the Gibraltar of Cuba, but in what its strength consisted can hardly be made apparent.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVACUATION.

It has been stated that a deputation of citizens of Bayamo, shortly before its evacuation by CESPEDES and his forces, waited on the Cuban President, and requested him to alter his determination of burning the city, stating that the act would not only cause them a great loss, but that it was also repugnant to their feelings, and its execution of very questionable wisdom. CESPEDES replied that he would not rescind the order; that there was no time to hesitate now, and that he and his family would be the greatest losers by the fulfillment of the order which he as superior chief had decreed; besides, he said, Bayamo was a very old, dilapidated city, and it would be a great deal better to rebuild it. These were the reasons given by the revolutionary chief, who stated it as being his determination to make a Moscow in miniature of every town in Cuba sooner than submit himself again to the Spanish yoke. Whether the weight of the argument used by CESPEDES convinced the delegation of patriots or not, is not known. Certain it is, however, that the torches were soon after applied and the City of Bayamo fast became enveloped in the smoke that curled, and the flames that leaped from the burning edifices. The conflagration lasted three days, and according to accounts presented a very grand spectacle. I have not the least doubt as to its grandeur myself, when it is taken into consideration that there were in the city over 1,500 buildings of all descriptions. Among the larger edifices destroyed were two Convents, San Francisco and St. Domingo. The former was built in 1582, and was, before its destruction, 287 years old. The city itself was founded in 1514, twenty-two years after the discovery of the New World by COLUMBUS, and an Indian village occupied the site where DIEGO VELASQUES DE CUELLAR founded the City of San Salvador de Bayamo. A glance at these figures will show Bayamo to be among the oldest settlements of the New World, its present age being some 355 years.

INTENTIONS OF CESPEDES & CO.

Parties in Havana who appear to be pretty well informed with regard to the movements in prospect by CESPEDES and his army, state with a great deal of confidence that a combined movement will soon be made to the westward, having for its object the generalizing of the insurrection throughout the sugar district, freeing the negroes on the various sugar plantations, arming them, and, placing them in what they call the liberating army, compel them to achieve their liberty by "active service" in the cause of Cuban liberty, equality and fraternity. CESPEDES, when he evacuated Bayamo, had under his immediate command some 8,000 men, and retreated in the direction of Manzanillo. They are represented as being very poorly provided with arms and ammunition, but, by all accounts, inclined to take advantage of the very generous offers made by Gen. DULCE. An attempt was recently made by them to set fire to Manzanillo; but the attack was repulsed, and the revolutionists compelled to skedaddle in the direction of the Manigua, and shelter themselves from the fire of the Spanish war vessels lying in the port.

SHARP PRACTICE.

It is not very often that the head centres of the Cuban revolution in Havana steal a march upon the argus-eyed officials and spies of the Dulcian Government, who are so numerous that if they were mobilized, armed and equipped they would form a very imposing brigade, and doubtless do good execution on the field if they displayed half the energy in exterminating the hosts of CESPEDES that they do in pouncing like birds of prey upon anyone who affords the slightest grounds for suspicion or gives forth the faintest odor of rank Republicanism or Cuban Independence. The fineness of scent possessed by these worthy bipeds is truly amazing, and their auricular organs are susceptible of the faintest revolutionary murmurings. They are distributed quite liberally throughout the city, having representatives in every theatre and place of public resort smelling out treason and ready, at a moment's notice, and with the most rapid locomotion of which their pedal organs are capable, to fly to the head bureau in the Plaza de Armas with their information. If one could enter, undeterred by prejudice, into the real spirit of the enterprise he would no doubt sympathize heartily with the efforts of those mercurial messengers of public safety and governmental stability on seeing [illegible] front of the Government [illegible] of pure patriotism and expansive zeal oozing out of every pore, and their frames trembling with zeal for their own personal safety and the public welfare. In spite, however, of the excessive caution of those lynx-eyed patriots there are some things which escape them until it is too late to adopt military measures. An incident of this nature happened quite recently, which proves that even they may be duped and led off the scent.

A schooner was recently cleared from this port for Sierra Morena, containing more than was entered on her manifest, and this excess consisted of arms and munitions of war for the followers of CESPEDES. Shortly after the schooner *Lois Manuelas* cleared also for Sierra Morena loaded with box shooks. The latter vessel had not proceeded very far on her destination when the Government spies became aware of some sharp practice on the part of the revolutionary head centres, and instituted at once visits to the various schooners and fishing smacks for the purpose of discovering the said arms and munitions. While this process was going on one of the "sharp men" of the Revolutionary Junta caused the report to be started that the *Lois Manuelas* was undoubtedly the vessel having on board the arms, munitions, &c. The bait took at once, and a steamer was manned, the *Lois Manuelas* followed, taken possession of and brought back to Havana to have her cargo overhauled, while the other schooner was allowed to proceed on her journey unmolested, the search of the *Lois Manuelas* not having yet resulted in the discovery of anything contraband of war. This thing, to have been done in Havana, under the very noses of the authorities, speaks well for the acuteness of the Revolutionary Junta now in session here.

FRATERNAL FEELINGS—DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

A feeling of bitter animosity, fanned into a flame by the extremists of both parties, exists here, and promises to culminate in disaster if not suppressed by the promoters of it. The *Prensa*, the organ of the ultra-Spanish Party, makes no attempt to disguise its hatred of the Cubans and all pertaining to their party, and such an article as the editors of that journal recently published has already had the effect to be expected from it. Last night a *melée* occurred in the Tacon Theatre; it was originated by some of the Cubans crying "*viva* CESPEDES," &c. Shots were exchanged between the Spanish volunteers and the Cubans, the guard at the Governor's palace was doubled, patrols of cavalry and infantry paraded the streets the whole night, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The *melée* around the theatre was of a most disgraceful character, reflecting little credit on either party—a thorough street row.

QUASIMODO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDWARDS—To incorporate the Greenport (Suffolk County) Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

By Mr. GENET—To authorize William A. Whitbeck, Shephard Knapp, James Monroe Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, John Kerr, Origen Vandenburgh and George W. McLean to construct, maintain and operate a railway underground as near as possible the line of the following avenues, commencing at the Battery, running northerly to Fulton-street, curving easterly and northerly through the blocks under the crossing of streets to the lower end of College-place; thence northerly under College-place, West Broadway and Laurens-street to Amity-street, through the block between Amity and Fourth, under Washington-square, northerly under Waverley-place, Fifth-avenue and Madison-square, northerly and west of Fifth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, thence northerly and west of Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To regulate the grade of public highway in East Chester.

By Mr. MATTOON—To authorize the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad to increase its fare. Also, to authorize the village of Hamilton to take stock in the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—In relation to the Supreme Court Library in the Sixth Judicial District.

By Mr. NORTON—Empowering JOHN C. BAXTER, HOLMES M. WELLS, JOHN SCOTT and others to establish the Home Savings Bank in the Fifth Senatorial District in New-York City.

By Mr. PIERCE—To amend the charter of the Hamilton Savings Bank.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—For the draining of certain lands in Jefferson County.

By Mr. FOLGER—Permitting the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York to hold real estate to the amount of $75,000.

By Mr. TWEED—To empower the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to transfer to the field officers of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, the north half of the reservoir property, between Forty-second and Fortieth streets and Sixth-avenue, for an armory; and to field officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, half of said property for an armory.

By Mr. CREAMER—To regulate fees in certain cases.

By Mr. NORTON—To empower the authorities of New-York to extend West-street on its westerly side, so that its width shall be 150 feet; that Thirteenth-avenue be extended to 150 feet of width, and that the new bulkhead line, as established, shall be extended northerly, and by gradual inclination eastwardly, so as to join the bulkhead line north of said avenue.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations for Notaries Public for New-York: Cornelius Van Cleef, Jesse O. Vanderpoel, Wm. H. Benjamin, Wm. S. Mathews, Augustus W. Nicoll, Luke C. Grimes, Charles H. Branigan, John J. Cullen, Wm. Rutgers Beekman, George Francis Demarest, George H. Johnson, Michael L. Hilles.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the following appointments: Keeper of the Assembly Chamber, JAMES KILBURNE, of Albany; Assistant Keeper, JAMES E. NUTT, of Rensselaer; Janitor, THOMAS MAWHA, of Dutchess; additional Doorkeepers, D. O. CLEVELAND, of Hamilton; EUGENE C. DEMERS, of Rensselaer, and JOHN H. FERRIS, of Washington.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ELY—To amend the laws relative to the Chenango Bridge Company. Also, to appropriate certain moneys heretofore raised for the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. BARKER—To amend the charter of Johnstown, Fulton County.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—For the relief of the contractors of the Rochester City Armory.

By Mr. MITCHELL—To amend the third section of title 1, Revised Statutes.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Relative to the use of certain wharves on the East River, New-York. Also, to prevent the selling of hay or grain from stationary buildings or boats along the docks in New-York.

By Mr. HARTMANN—Legalizing the conveyance of land in New-York City made by JOHANNES REISING.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To incorporate the Andrew Jackson Club of New-York. Corporators named: RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, JAS. O'BRIEN, JOHN KERR, HENRY L. CLINTON and others. The object of the Association is to foster social intercourse and intellectual culture.

By Mr. PORTER—To exempt from taxation certain property on Staten Island belonging to the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor of New-York. Also, to provide for the payment to the Twenty-second National Guard of the annual appropriations for the years of 1863 and 1865.

By Mr. HITCHMAN—To authorize the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to establish a scholarship for instructing boys in the duties of seamanship, and for that purpose may purchase vessels.

By Mr. IRVING—To punish by imprisonment for three years, or by a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the article, or money obtained, any person obtaining money or personal property by means of forged checks or orders. Also, to reduce the fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad to six cents for riding the entire length of the road.

By Mr. RICHMOND—Directing the savings banks to make annual reports to the Comptroller of the amount of surplus funds and property remaining on hand above actual deposits. Also, to direct the Board of Commissioners of Pilots of New-York City to make full returns to the Comptroller of all fines and penalties recovered by them for violations of the law relating to the Port or Harbor of New-York, and directing the Comptroller to pay said Board $5,000 annually for services. Also to prevent encroachments and obstructions in the Harbor of New-York.

By Mr. SKEELS—To abolish the death penalty and substitute imprisonment for life at hard labor instead.

By Mr. STEVENS—To incorporate the Tiger Hose, of Utica.

By Mr. AVERY—For the removal of the wall basin of the Erie Canal. Also, to alter the charter of the Utica Savings Bank.

By Mr. ELY—To appraise canal damages sustained by P. PHILLIPS, of Oneida County.

By Mr. PALMER—To amend the charter of Canton, St. Lawrence County.

By Mr. GLEASON—To amend the charter of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County.

By Mr. HOYT—To authorize the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh, St. Lawrence County, to sell church property.

By Mr. SELKREG—To appropriate $200,000 to supply deficiencies in the maintenance of State prisoners.

By Mr. TRUMAN—To amend the banking laws, providing that, whenever any bank desires to close its circulation account, and has deposited with the Comptroller money to secure outstanding notes, and has given notice in newspapers to that effect for six months, all notes not presented for redemption within two years thereafter will cease to be a charge on the money.

By Mr. FLYNN—Relative to certain roads in Saugerties, Ulster County.

By Mr. LA BAU—A railroad bill similar to that introduced in the Senate to-day.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to administrations.

By Mr. HODGES—To amend the laws relative to trustees and their removal.

By Mr. MADDEN—Relative to elections in Hempstead, Queens County.

By Mr. MOSELY—Relative to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank road.

By Mr. TIGHE—To authorize the Cohoes Gaslight Company to issue bonds for enlarging their works. Also, relative to Police Justices in Cohoes.

By Mr. HUSTED—To incorporate the Hudson River Laborers' Benevolent Union, in Courtlandt, Westchester County. Also, to confirm certain official acts of officers in the County of Westchester. Also, to define the boundaries of School District No. 7, in the same county.

By Mr. DECKER—To incorporate the St. Patrick's Mutual Benevolent Society of Northfield, Richmond County.

By Mr. BENDER—To release the interest of the State in certain lands in [illegible] County held by JOHN [illegible].

By Mr. CALKINS—To regulate the laws relative to the assessment of taxes.

By Mr. BENDER—To incorporate the German Saengerbund.

Mr. SELKREG offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police be and they are hereby requested to give information upon the following matters:

First—Whether or not the Commissioners are of the opinion that the exigencies of the public services require that the pay of the patrolmen should be increased.

Second—Whether or not the Commissioners have any difficulty in procuring as many and as good men for patrol duty as the service requires at the present pay of $100 per month.

Third—Whether or not the Commissioners have on file in their office numerous applications from suitable persons for appointment as patrolmen, who are anxious to serve at the present rate of pay.

Fourth—How much would the proposed increase of the patrolmen from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum, add to the expenses of supporting the Metropolitan Police.

Adopted.

Adjourned.

STARTLING FRAUDS.

Developments of Bold Frauds Upon the Government—Transactions Reaching Nearly Half a Million Dollars—Arrest, in Brooklyn, of Persons Alleged to be Implicated.

The history of fraud in this country does not reveal a bolder nor more impudent series of transactions of Government robbery than that, the details of which are hereby made public. The movements of United States District-Attorney TRACY, of the Eastern District, in Brooklyn, for some time past, has been such as to indicate that there was business of more than usual interest going on in his office. Peering beyond the veil to obtain revelations in regard to important criminal transactions, is at any time a difficult matter, and in regard to this particular transaction or series of transactions, the facts have been reached, notwithstanding the multiplicity of obstacles thrown in the way. The facts, as nearly as can at present be ascertained, are as follows: WILLIAM J. KORN, L. N. LAIDLAW, and a clerk of the Export Bureau of the New-York Custom-house, have been arrested this week—one of them last night—on a charge of defrauding the United States Government in obtaining what is familiarly known to business men as "drawback" from the Custom-house authorities of large amounts of money, alleged by the accused parties to have been paid as export duty on goods upon which the Internal Revenue tax upon goods of domestic manufacture had been certified as having been paid, while in reality no such goods had ever been exported, but consumed in the home market. The routine of this fraud is understood to be as follows: A certain number of men, thoroughly posted in all the habits and practices of the Custom-house, combine to obtain by fraud from the Government money under the name of "drawback," to which they have no right or title beyond their ability, by dint of boldness, to get it. To do this a certificate is first obtained from an Internal Revenue Collector, setting forth that the tax upon certain described manufactured goods was paid at a certain time. This certificate is then taken to the Custom-house, along with an extract of the manifest of the vessel on which said goods were said to have been shipped for Havana or elsewhere. A clerk of the Export Bureau signs the claim for drawback—as of money previously paid for export duty, knowing at the same time that no such manifest is on file in the Custom-house, and that no such goods ever were shipped from this port. With this clerk's signature indorsed on the affidavit accompanying the extract from the manifest, it is one of the easiest things in the world to obtain the signature of the Deputy Collector. Then the job is complete, and the manipulator has simply to collect his "drawback"—in other words, he collects money from the Government to which he has not the shadow of a right or title.

The law in relation to "drawbacks" may give the reader some light on the subject not accessible in any ordinary transaction. From the year 1862 until February, 1868, there was a tax of five per cent. imposed upon all goods of domestic manufacture, which the manufacturer was compelled to pay at the time of the sale of such goods. The law, however, provided, that in case goods on which the Internal Revenue tax had been paid should be exported, the tax should be refunded to the person who exported them. Claims for the refunding of this tax on exported goods are known as "claims for drawback," and the mode of collecting them is as follows: The exporter obtains, from the Internal Revenue Collector of the district his goods may be in, a receipt setting forth that the tax on the particular goods exported has been paid. He then obtains the certificate of the Custom-house officer that the goods mentioned and described in the Collector's receipt have been exported, giving the name of the ships in which, and the place to which, they were exported. The exporter, however, was required, upon exporting merchandise, to give a bond to the United States that the goods should not be relanded within this country, with the certificate that the tax had been paid, the certificate of the Custom-house officer that the goods had been exported, and the Superintendent of Exports that the bond had been given. The claim was then presented to the Treasury Department and the amount refunded.

In the case here described, all these forms were represented by the parties implicated to have been observed, and in this way "drawback" money paid to the amount of over half a million dollars to various parties. The whole extent of this business is not yet known, but the persons already arrested are understood to be involved in transactions of which the items are given. The names printed, although the same as appear on the papers, are, except in one instance, bogus:

April 3, 1867	—To Wm. H. Frear	$5,615
April 19, 1867	—To Wm. H. Frear	9,130
March —, 1867	—To C. H. Marshall	2,500
May 8, 1867	—To Martin H. Sauker	3,283
May 22, 1867	—To Joseph B. Summers	3,862
May 3, 1867	—To W. H. Hayden	2,959
May 3, 1867	—To Joseph B. Summers	5,257
May 16, 1867	—To Joseph B. Summers	5,754
May 21, 1867	—To O. S. Hubbard	2,637
May 22, 1867	—To E. S. Ritter	3,965
June 11, 1867	—To A. Ludlow	3,159
June 12, 1867	—To O. S. Doughty	3,384
June 19, 1867	—To S. C. Ketchum	3,127
June 20, 1867	—To A. O. Henderson	3,280
June 12, 1867	—To Zeno S. Cozzens	3,290

The above transactions amount in all to a little less than $60,000, which is understood to be but the beginning of the developments that may be expected.

How these frauds came to the knowledge of the Government does not appear, but Mr. TRACY, in some way, got an inkling of the matter, and with a competent officer went to Washington and selected from the archives of the Treasury Department the papers in each case alleged to be false and fraudulent, and with these documents in his possession, further discoveries made here led him to demand the arrest of the persons named, and some others whose names have not yet reached the light. As to the *modus operandi* of the detection of the frauds, that is a matter of which the public will learn more when the accused parties are brought to trial.

Yesterday United States Commissioner JONES held all the arrested persons to bail to await examination. KORN is held in the sum of $40,000, and the others in smaller amounts. KORN is said to own, in large part, a race course or trotting ground on Long Island.

FREAR, understood to be the only person whose name is real, has left the country, and is now in Europe, the possessor of about $100,000, the alleged fruits of "drawback" frauds.

All the persons arrested so far are loud in their protestations of innocence, and claim that when brought to trial they will be abundantly able to establish their integrity. LAIDLAW was a deputy under Col. A. M. WOOD, Superintendent of Exports at the time the frauds are alleged to have been committed. As it is said that this class of frauds has been in practice until very recently, it is impossible at the present time to estimate the real amount of loss the Government has sustained by making payments for bogus "drawback" claims.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Inquest Resumed—Evidence of Michael Logan and Wm. Robatille.

The inquest in the Rogers murder was resumed by Coroner FLYNN yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The room was filled to overflowing by a very motley crowd, composed principally of Fourth and Sixth Warders. Two or three of the relatives of the murdered man were also present. The prisoners, the two LOGANS, TALLANT, and the colored boy who saw, or believes he saw, the murderer making his escape, were brought in about 11 o'clock. The hat and coat of the murderer were handed to the Coroner by a police officer.

About noon the inquest commenced, the Coroner being assisted by Mr. HUTCHINGS.

Michael Logan was the first witness called. He testified as follows: I was arrested on Tuesday and taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house; I live at No. 326 East Twenty-ninth-street; I am a lather; I have a brother named James; he was arrested some time before me; I have lived over six years in the same place; my brother was away from home from Sunday, the 3d of January, to the 12th; I don't know where he went to; I saw him on the 30th December; it was in the morning about seven o'clock; he went to bed the previous night about one; I let him in; he slept with me.

Wm. Robaitle testified: I live at No. 476 Second-avenue; am a telegraph clerk; I remember the night of the fire in West Twenty-third-street; I was there about twenty-five minutes past eleven P. M.; I saw James Logan there; he went to the fire with me; James Logan lives in Twenty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue; I remained at the fire until quarter of twelve; Logan left with me; we then went to No. 171 Greene-street; I left the house at quarter of eight the next morning; Logan left with me; I parted with him at the corner of Bowery and Bleecker-street; I met him again on New-Year's night; am acquainted with a woman named Martha Clearwater living at No. 171 Greene-street.

James Tracy, who had been detained as a witness, was then called up, asked if he knew anything about the matter, and, on stating that he did not, was discharged.

The Coroner said that to-day he would accompany the jury to Blackwell's Island to take the testimony of [illegible] MARSHA CLEARWATER, who is confined to her bed there by sickness. On Friday the inquest will be resumed at the City Hall.

Personal.

Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; Judge W. F. Allen, of Albany; Hon. C. L. Wilson, of Chicago, and Hon. J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commissioner E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, is at the Astor House. Hon. G. B. McCartee, of Washington; Hon. T. Colier, of Massachusetts, and Hon. J. E. Peyton, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. S. Warner, of Massachusetts, is at the Metropolitan Hotel, and Hon. T. Walton, of Ohio, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN."—A Pure Gin—Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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These watches represent the perfection of American Industry. As they excel both in principle and finish, they will be guaranteed to run closer than any watch of foreign manufacture. An examination of our large assortment is respectfully solicited.
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MARRIED.

MARTIN—SHERMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, at the Church of the Messiah, by Dr. Samuel Osgood, BRADLEY MARTIN, of Albany, to CORNELIA, daughter of Isaac Sherman, Esq., of this City.

SCHERMERHORN—GANDY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, WM. B. SCHERMERHORN to MARIE S., daughter of Sheppard Gandy, all of this City.

WILLIAMS—BARTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lima, N. Y., by Rev. S. S. Bidwell, ALLAN IRVING WILLIAMS, of New-York, to EMMA, youngest daughter of Elijah Barton.

DIED.

BLANCHARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, ABIGAIL BLANCHARD, in the 70th year of her age. The funeral services will be held on Friday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her nephew, Lewis B. Brown, No. 74 Union-place.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, at Port Jefferson, L. I., in the 83d year of her age, PARNEL, relict of Israel Davis, and mother of Lewis R. and Israel J. Davis, of this City.

Funeral on Friday.

GOODHEART.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, of pneumonia, GEORGE GOODHEART, in the 30th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother, William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the Perry-st. Methodist Church.

GARNER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, JANE GARNER, wife of James G. Garner, in the 69th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 173 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LANGLEY.—In Plainfield, N. J., of diphtheria, GEORGIA WEEKES, only daughter of Washington E. and A. Isabel Langley, aged 11 months and 15 days. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 3¼ o'clock. Trains leave New-York at 12 o'clock from foot of Liberty-st.

LYON.—At Rye Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, ALETHEA MCCOLLUM, wife of Monmouth Lyon, aged 77 years and 9 months.

"A peacemaker gone joyfully home."

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M., at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck. Carriages to meet the 11½ A. M. train at the depot.

MCMILLAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. REBECCA N. MCMILLAN.

Relatives and friends are, without further notice, invited to attend the funeral at the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., on Friday at 3½ P. M.

☞ Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, ADA, youngest daughter of Samuel and Mary Moore, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services on Friday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 48 Vandam-st.

NESBIT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, PRIOR CAMPBELL, only son of Robert W. and Elizabeth Nesbit, in the 2d year of his age.

Funeral services at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SARGENT.—At Boston, on Friday, Jan. 22, of pleuro-pneumonia, in the 25th year of his age, FRANCIS, youngest son of Henry Winthrop and Caroline Sargent, of Fishkill-on-Hudson.

TODD.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, after a lingering illness, MARY A., wife of George W. Todd, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 263 West 21st-st., on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALBRIDGE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, Hon. HENRY S. WALBRIDGE, late of Ithica, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICHOLS.—The notice of my death in Tuesday's TIMES is untrue. GEORGE B. NICHOLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending 30th January will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; O and G, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and G, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:35. On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and G, 11:30; D and E, 11:35; F and G, 10:20. And on SATURDAY at 11 M., closing at the stations on FRIDAY, as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and G, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:20 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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by which the entire profits of its business are divided, in July of each year, between its customers and stockholders, as follows:

THREE-QUARTERS are paid back to customers, in scrip redeemable in the order of its issue, the Company holding a scrip reserve fund equal to the amount of its capital. ONE-QUARTER is divided to stockholders, in cash.

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MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 21, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

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PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., the following Stocks and Bonds: Certificate No. 29, Lumberman's Insurance Company's Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Certificate No. 174, Fourth National Bank Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,660; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,026, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,640, $500; Star Metal Company's Certificates of Stock from No. 264 to 279 inclusive; Nos. 26, 258, 259, 260, 246, 243. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above or their coupons.

STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 55 Liberty-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RANSOL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6, until Feb. 18. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT H. A. HEISER'S SONS will sell at public auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars ($17,700) United States gold coin, for the account of CYRUS LOSEE.

ROBERT H. CORBETT, Attorney, &c.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1869.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF PREferred and common stock Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 28th inst., and reopen for transfers on the 9th of February next.

JOHN DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by
S. SKAATS & BRO.,
No. 19 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than	$5,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than	6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:
ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 8½ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 33 Wall-st.

California Pacific Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is
$2,250,000,
LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE.
THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,

including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked, and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From unqualified assurance and satisfactory proofs, received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.

Government securities, at market rates, will be taken in exchange for these Bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111½	111¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	108½	108¾
Coupon, 1881	114¼	114½	5-20 Coupon, '68	109	108¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	109¾	110¼	10-40 Registered	105¾	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	113¼	113½	10-40 Coupon	108	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	109¾	110	Gold	136¼	136½
5-20 Coupon, '65	110¾	110½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101½	101¾
5-20 Coupons '65, Jan. and July	108¼	108¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing Interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868		$6,782,969 82
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1868		2,563,002 30
Total amount of marine premiums		$9,345,972 12

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868		6,807,970 89
Losses paid during the same period	$3,081,080 49	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,383,230 61	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	7,587,435 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,214,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	390,530 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,953,267 53
Cash in bank	405,548 83
Total amount of assets	$13,660,881 39

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDER'K CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
SAMUEL G. WARD,
WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
JAMES G. DE FOREST.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the American Umbrella Frame Company will be held on the 15th day of February, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their office, No. 179 Hester-st., in the City of New-York, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company to the amount of $250,000.

A. STEWART BLACK,
SIEGMUND T. MEYER,
DUDLEY M. FERGUSON,
AARON JACOBS,
JOHN R. HAYWARD,
Majority of Trustees.

Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.

50,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Southside Railroad Company of Long Island for sale on very favorable terms. These bonds are all there are in the hands of the Company, and all that will be offered by them; the security is undoubted, double mortgage is on property costing nearly three times the amount; the road is completed and running from the ferry to Patchogue, and doing a large business. For further particulars inquire of KETCHAM & CLARK, No. 63 Wall-st.

CAUTION.—A NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING tenor has been mislaid or stolen from the subscribers, at their store, No. 53 Beaver-street, viz.: Note at sixty days for Sixteen Hundred and Fifty-five and ninety-three one-hundred Dollars, drawn by Messrs. E. Peynado & Co., of Louisville, Ky., to their own order, and indorsed by them.

We hereby caution all persons against buying the same.

ROBERT E. KELLY & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 Wall-st., issue commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10,

at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements, will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 22 Pine-st.

REMEMBER DAY OF SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

A continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER

of 241 65-95 tons; length 125 feet; breadth 22 2-10 feet; depth of hold 8 5-10 feet; draft, light 3 feet, loaded 8 feet.

She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (24x24 inches) of 90-horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron covered with 2¼ inch white-oak and pine planks. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $8,000.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
AT THE DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, 11TH-ST.,
NEAR EAST RIVER.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy a mortgage given by Miers Coryell to the subscriber to secure $15,000 and interest, the boilers, engine, shafting and tools, punches, drills, lathes, planers, &c., specified in the mortgage, and now on said premises.

Terms cash.

J. S. UNDERHILL, Mortgagee.
D. & T. McMAHON, of Counsel, No. 13 Chambers-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND MURRAY STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Four four-story brick and iron stores, situate on the northerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 258, 260, 264 and 266 Washington-st.

MURRAY-ST.—Three four-story brown-stone and iron stores, situate on the northerly side of Murray-st., 36.5 feet west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. 97, 99 and 101 Murray-st.

The stores produce a handsome rental, and are very desirable as an investment.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, at 4 o'clock, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 29:

VALUABLE BOOKS.—Histories, biographies, essays, &c., many good English editions, books relating to America, pamphlets on slavery and the rebellion, illustrated books, &c.

Also, at 5 o'clock:
ONE AMERICAN SQUARE PIANO, nearly new.
ONE ENGLISH UPRIGHT PIANO.
The articles are on view.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Essex-st. Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation culverts, bridges and truck of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, to a point near the New-York state line, a distance of about 9¼ miles.

The maps, profile plans, and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of L. W. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem it for their interest not to accept.

D. P. PATTERSON, President,
H. and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.

DATED, New-York, Jan. 23, 1869.

ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, 28th inst., for the use of the U. S. Army, the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

30,000 pounds of CUT LOAF SUGAR, in new barrels, full head lined.
5,040 cans of CONDENSED MILK, Eagle brand.
1,000 pounds of CREAM CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of EDINBURGH CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of WINE CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of SODA CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of MILK CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of DRIED CODFISH, to be packed in wood boxes, of 50 pounds each.
400 dozen CAKES OF TOILET SOAP, assorted, to be in cases and strapped.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated on previous advertisements from this office.

W. W. BURNS,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and C. S. U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIficate No. 5,078, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, LAST MONDAY AFternoon, in a 5th-avenue car, or in the street, (Church, near Murray-st.,) a porte-monnaie containing some money and papers. The above reward will be paid on the same being left at this office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Feb. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.
DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,835,736 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. F. KEMPER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 2 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, draw interest from Feb. 1.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 63 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
JAN. 25, 1869.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, embracing the works of, viz.:

Theo. Frere,
J. Carolus,
Manzoni,
Carmiencke,
W. M. Oddie,
J. F. Kensett,
Hamilton,
Wust,
Powell,
R. C. Williams,
Gignoux,
Lairesse,
Lambinet,
Destree,
Rullard,
Wm. Hart,
Blakelock,
J. C. Mertz,
Rossiter,
Van-de-Poll,
C. Meyer,
W. Holberton,
Mozzolina,
G. H. McCord,
Vreuhg,
T. Hicks,
Coleman,
De Haas,
J. M. Culverhouse,
Nicholson,
Moran,
Vanseverdonck,
Ruggles,
J. H. Hall,
Glauber,
and others.

ALSO,
A NUMBER OF FINE OLD PICTURES.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening, until time of sale, free.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 7 East 18th-st., elegant household furniture, finished and unfinished, forming the entire stock of the well-known manufacturer, Mr. J. W. Hickey, who disposes of his superb stock in consequence of other business arrangements, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and black walnut parlor and library suites; rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre tables, etageres, quartette tables; rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, book-cases, hall stands and chairs, lounges, buffets, chairs, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7 o'clock, a very choice collection of books, comprising richly illustrated works, early printed books, rare works relating to America, the Classics, Oriental works, &c.; also, a private library of ITALIAN AND FRENCH BOOKS, many now very scarce and valuable. Catalogue ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, private library of the late Rev. F. S. Rising. Catalogue ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, plated ware; balance of dealer's stock; dress goods, fancy goods, furs, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 28, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
2,970 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,300 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Amy*, from Palermo.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE F. NORTHROP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firms of Reeve & Northrop and H. H. Raiming & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY F. PLATO, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Philip Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of January, 1869.

ja28-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN R. POST and THOMAS W. LADD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen R. Post and Thomas W. Ladd, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1869.

jy28-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASA FARR, Jr., bankrupt.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of January, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Asa Farr, Jr., in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja28-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MERRITT, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward D. Merritt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A.D. 1869.

ja14-law3wTh* JOSEPH E. PRAY, Assignee.

NO. 1,894.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY M. SEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Anthony M. See, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. THOMAS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 124 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, N. J., before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
DATED JAN. 25, 1869. as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MEYER MERCY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 124 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 25, 1869.

W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS W. GRIFFIN, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and WYMAN E. BARRETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS S. GIBBS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firms of Leduc & Gibbs and S. Whited & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. WITHERBEE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH KLECKNER and CHARLES KLECKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jeremiah Kleckner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all the debts of said bankrupts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1869.

ja28-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. CASE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry L. Case, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1869.

ja28-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLORENCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Florence, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1869.

ja21-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Levi Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1869.

ja21-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS HARRIS and AARON HARRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Harris and Aaron Harris, in said district, each duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. Also that the second and third general meeting of creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the same time and place, before said Register, for the purpose named in the 27th and 28th sections of said act.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1869.

ja21-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. BREWSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John L. Brewster in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1869.

ja28-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SAMUAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Samual, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated, New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH and SPINGARN, Attorneys.
ja28-law3wTh*

NO. 1,932.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New York, in and for the Southern District of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Goldschmidt, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

ja14-law3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

NO. 2,023.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. HYATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Charles E. Hyatt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of January, 1869.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Assignee.
ja14-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT FEINBERG, MARTIN STEENBOCK and GUSTAV PESSELS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert Feinberg, Martin Steenbock and Gustav Pessels, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869. EDWARD L. CORLIES, Assignee,

ja28-law3wTh* Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM J. DECKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of KARL LEOPOLD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH SALOMON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN MAXWELL MACKAY, of Jersey City, County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, formerly carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and formerly a member of the firms of J. M. Mackay & Co. and Mackay & Co., (prior to the year 1861,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4 in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of January, A. D., 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS J. SLOAN, of the Town of Bronxville, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the first day of March, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WHITTY HALL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Whitty Hall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1869.

ja28-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM I. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William I. Townsend, (member of late firm Atwater, Mulford & Co.,) of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York.
ja14-law3wTh*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of three or four gentlemen, or a private family's; would work by the day; thoroughly understands her business; best reference given. At her own home, No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST CAPAble and reliable infant's nurse; a Protestant; has taken the entire care of an infant from the monthly nurse; would take charge of an invalid lady; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 65 23d-st., corner of Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., country or City situations for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, cooks, washers, ironers, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands all its branches; meats and soups; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, ladies and gentlemen or families washing and ironing at her own residence; can do up lace, embroidery and French fluting; best City references if required. Call at 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing if needed; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 Prince-st., between Mulberry and Marion.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; is a Protestant; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 3 o'clock; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse, and is fully competent; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as chamberwork and waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 344 6th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A person fully competent; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; can give good reference. Apply at or address No. 87 Varick-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands game, pastries, soups, boning, larding, &c.; will assist in the washing; has three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a neat, industrious and trustworthy servant; excellent washer and ironer; best of reference. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is thoroughly competent and very obliging. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; understands hairdressing; no objection to the country; would travel with a family. Can be seen until suited at No. 123 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or to wait on a lady; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference; would go by the day or month. Call for two days at No. 200 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress, or would do cooking in a small private family; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation in a private family; is a first-class cook, and has unexceptionable City reference for five years from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Apply till suited at No. 1,309 Broadway, near 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 209 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, in City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 122 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as a good cook; an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable young woman; has no objection to wash; best of City reference. Apply at No 344 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., WHITE'S place, third house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WOULD assist with washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 278 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; best of reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, to obtain employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework; also washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 73 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a few more engagements by the day or week; is a good plain sewer; understands dressmaking; can furnish good reference; City or country; terms easy. Call for two days at No. 283 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 323 East 14th-st., second floor, back room, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress and lady's maid; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress hair thoroughly; has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4th-av., situations for a large number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, for City and country, private families, &c.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as an excellent cook; can do all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; is a good baker; will assist with the washing; for City or country; good reference. Call at No. 182 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 122 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 207 West 19th-st.; good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can give six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A HOME for the Winter, where the most of her time would be devoted as equivalent for her board. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 6 Morton-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of reference. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with the care of children; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 101 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; has good City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist with the washing; a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 351 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook; understands her business; has best of reference. Call at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, with good City reference. Inquire at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS practical farmer, by a Scotchman in the prime of life; married; no incumbrance; properly understands the breeding and managing of stock; has been trained to the best system of agriculture from boyhood; also nine years' experience in this country; first-class reference. Address R. J. B., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; has the best of reference from the most respectable family in the City; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a man (English); is first-class and a very good groom; has been living in some of the best families in the City; will come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 831 2d-av., or by note, T. W. H.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; a single man, with several years' favorable reference. Address WAITER, No. 105 West 20th-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German married man; first-class place only. Address, by letter, T., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as waiter; he understands his business in all its parts; has best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman of long experience in City driving; can produce first-class references. Address P. H., at No. 73 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as entry clerk, or in any other capacity where he can make himself useful; good reference. Address E., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom. Call at or address No. 26 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A smart colored young man. Apply at Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a commercial house; is a good penman, and quick at figures; has had some experience; is perfectly willing to make himself useful in any capacity; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address G., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale—to whom constant employment and prompt pay will be given at present prices, 44 and 47 cents per thousand ems. Competent workmen will find this a favorable opportunity to secure desirable situations and better and more steady wages all the year round than they can get by demanding "Union" prices anywhere; our good hands generally realizing more than such organization has required. A few respectable boys and girls will now be taken to learn type-setting. JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York, Printers of over fifty regular periodicals.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, WHO THORoughly understands her business, would like to go out to respectable families by the day or week; has no objections to work in New-York; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 106 Front-st., between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, A large number of nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch and German suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED—TO take orders on commission for a fancy goods manufactory, (wholesale only). Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 6 Lispenard-st., up stairs, after 10 o'clock, Thursday.

CANVASSERS WANTED—ON OUR NEW book—HOME-BOOK OF WONDERS. Call on STREET & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of WILLIAM CONOLLY & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, this 27th day of January, 1869, for the purpose of closing up its affairs. All the business of the late firm will be settled by HENRY WILSON, who alone is authorized to receipt for all moneys due said firm.

WILLIAM CONOLLY,
HENRY WILSON.

P. S.—The business of the late firm will be continued by HENRY WILSON, at No. 49 Roosevelt and No. 143 Worth-st. Office, No. 143 Worth-st., one door east of Centre-st., New-York.

HENRY WILSON, Proprietor.
WM. CONOLLY, Supt. Mech. Dept.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL A. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WELFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 121 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said Attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 61 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.

Dated New-York, July 27, 1868.

HENRY V. BURGY, } Executors.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, }
au6-law6mTh*

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.......ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AUSTRALIAN	Feb. 3	CUBA	Feb. 24
RUSSIA	Feb. 10	JAVA	Mar. 3
CHINA	Feb. 17	AUSTRALASIAN	Mar. 10

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.................$130 | Second Cabin...........$80
Cabin to Paris...........$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA	Jan. 30	INDIA	Feb. 20
COLUMBIA	Feb. 6	IOWA	Feb. 27
EUROPA	Feb. 13	CALEDONIA	Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

MANHATTAN	Feb. 3, at 11 A.M.
MINNESOTA	Feb. 17, at 9 A.M.
NEVADA (new)	Feb. 24, at 3 P.M.
COLORADO	Mar. 3, at 9½ A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	Jan. 28	PALMYRA	Feb. 4
TARIFA	Feb. 11	SIBERIA	Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin...............................$80 Gold.
Steerage...........................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 7 A.M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON...........Saturday, Jan. 30, 2 P.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P.M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 2 P.M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, instead of 8 A.M., as previously advertised. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P.M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM. March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER. April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship CLEOPATRA, Capt. S. F. PHILIPS, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A.M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P.M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 30
CORTES..............NELSON...SATURDAY, Feb. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P.M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.......Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..................Feb. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....................Feb. 11

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, [illegible], Commander, will leave from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P.M.

[illegible] follows.....Feb. 6
DE SOTO follows.....Feb. 13
RAPIDAN follows.....Feb. 20
VIRGO follows.....Feb. 27

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight received until 4 o'clock P.M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox.
CHAS. H. ROSSE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO., No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 1st of February.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, (free from all tax,) payable on the 1st of February.

The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.

Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1869.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Feb. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 213 and 214 5th-av.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive new pupils, day and evening, this week, at half prices, viz.: Counting-house instruction, thorough course, $30, reduced from $60; a good handwriting guaranteed, $10; private instruction given. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
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P. A. ANDREU.

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A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE French lessons at pupil's house to ladies and gentlemen, day or evening; best of references. Address A. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

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SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, separately or together, desirably located on the west side of the City, to [illegible] or three gentlemen, with or without board; all the modern improvements in the rooms. For particulars address [illegible], Post-Office Box No. 3,473.

NO. 12 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsome reception, parlor, and bedrooms, fit for a first-class doctor or a stylish family; French board; private table if required; best references exchanged.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. C., Box No. 839 Post-Office.

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NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, BY TWO young gentlemen in a strictly private family; none others need apply; location below 14th-st. EDMUND FELTT, Box No. 1,504 City.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board for a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first class; terms moderate. No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Large back room on the first floor, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., to let, with board, one large room, also hall bedroom. Reference exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor; location one of the finest; terms reasonable. No. 405 West 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXtension, with board; also, a large front room on third floor. Apply at 27 West 26th-st., near St. James.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.; one or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; reference exchanged.

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TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.,

HAVING CONCLUDED TO DISPOSE OF THEIR REAL PROPERTY, offer FOR SALE their splendid

WATER-FRONT ESTATE,

contiguous to the HAMILTON-AV. FERRY, BROOKLYN, comprising over twenty-six City Lots of Land, extending from Degraw to Sedgwick-st., including a fine bulkhead and pier, with the right to extend the same to the Commissioner's line, equal to some ten additional lots, together with an area equal to twenty lots of water, with the sole benefit of all wharfage thereto accruing.

The improvements consist of a splendid fire-proof grain warehouse, exceeding 100 feet square, built exclusively of brick, stone and iron, with vertical wrought-iron tubular bins, in the most thorough manner, as a model structure, by the Architectural Iron Works, at a cost exceeding $175,000 in gold. Its strength and durability have been tested for years to its full capacity, which is equal to about half a million bushels. The grain is handled and weighed by machinery, at less than one-quarter cost of manual labor. The remainder of the property is covered with good sheds, and is used as a provision storehouse.

The engines, elevators, mill and other machinery, are all of the finest description, in perfect order.

It was leased some few years since (to a single tenant, by whom it is now occupied) to 1876, all taxes and assessments paid by lessee; and at the end of term the property and machinery to be surrendered in equal good order. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 5½ Pine-st.
S. HONDLOW,
Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. CUYLER's Church, on the Hill, a beautiful three-story house and lot, with French roof, containing all the modern improvements, and built by days' work in the best manner; of Gothic design, with fine dining-room on the parlor floor; has just been repainted and decorated in elegant style, without regard to cost, at an expense of nearly $4,000, and is in perfect order; the location is unsurpassed, and street paved with Belgian pavement; possession on or before the 1st of May; terms liberal. For permits and full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR MERcantile purposes, the three first-class five-story stores about to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each store 33 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. The basement to be excavated to the curb-stone on each street. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway, or Post Office, Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 50x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 43x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LEASE ON BROADWAY—FOR A TERM of years, a very desirable five-story, extra-wide store, west side, and extending through to Mercer-st. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE FOR sale, in the very best location on Broadway; also stock of furnishing and fancy goods if desired; a splendid chance to commence business. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 25 Broad-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER STORES on Fulton-st., Brooklyn; an excellent stand for the trimming and fancy goods business; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 25x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of the first-class stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st. Apply to WETMORE & CO., No. 81 Vesey-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, REAR OFFICE ON first floor, in Pine-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Address, stating business, Box No. 951 Post Office.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 319 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 634 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., 25x200. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

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TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, a small but genteel cottage; possession immediately if desired. Apply to W. W. SHERMAN, at National Bank of Commerce.

A PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE to let at No. 878 Broadway. Apply to E. P. HOYT.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR property in this City and Brooklyn. Apply or address to L. BEER'S Real Estate Agency, Centre-st.

WANTED A FARM—TO LEASE OR WORK on shares, by a farmer of long experience. Address FARMER, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A MACHINE SHOP fitted up with gear, lathes, &c., with power, if at a bargain. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.—FOR sale cheap, a full set of knives, patterns, presses and implements, all complete, for manufacturing all sizes of ladies' and gentlemen's gloves, either of silk, cotton or leather. The implements and machinery are of the best quality and character, and will be sold at much less than cost of importation. A rare opportunity for any one in the glove trade, or desiring to engage in the business. For sale, also, cheap, a silk-winding machine. Inquire at No. 49 Barclay-st., third story.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, AN old-established country store, twenty years' standing, within 15 miles of the City; country seat; a profitable business now doing; sold only on account of ill health of the owner. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A CHUNKY-BUILT [illegible] horse, 7 years, [illegible]; also, a [illegible] wagon [illegible] country [illegible] $300; [illegible] harness [illegible] and [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible].

FOR SALE—ELEVEN HORSES, AMONG THEM [illegible] straight horses for sale. Also the trotting mare, *Gypsy Girl*, for sale. Apply at No. 22 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CANADIAN PONIES; good chunks, sound, kind, from 6 to 7 years old. Also, two new wagons, two sets of harness, to close business. Apply at No. 63 7th-av.

A COACH NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW for sale; one second-hand cheap for cash; doctors' gigs, buggy, &c. To be seen at No. 378 Bowery.
GEO. J. MOORE.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A SET OF light cart harness, new, suitable for a butcher or spring cart. Inquire for three days at No. 4 1st-st., near the Bowery.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16½ hands, sound and kind; fit for cart, truck or any work. No. 412 East 19th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND
AUCTIONEERS,

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, | No. 96 BROADWAY,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, |
HORATIO HENRIQUES, | NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale desirable business property on Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Thompson and Laurens sts.

Also, on the streets adjacent to the proposed widening of Laurens-st.

Also, lots on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th avs. and up-town streets, with Central Park and Boulevard lots, and several very desirable water fronts on the East and North Rivers.

They also offer a large corner on Broome-st., near Broadway, containing over 8,000 square feet.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

5TH-AV., BELOW 11TH-ST.—First-class four-story high-stoop brick, containing all the modern improvements. Large house. Lot 25x100.

IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 17TH-ST.—First-class extra wide four-story high-stoop brown, 27 feet front, with stable on rear.

30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story high stoop, 25x55; lot 25x98.9.

BREVOORT-PLACE, 10TH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop, 26x55, ex.; lot 26x½ block.

CARROLL-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.—Four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, 25x60; lot 25x125.

Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

STORE AND FACTORY PROPERTY.

3D-AV. AND 51ST-ST.—5 four-story and cellar brick stores and dwellings, with 2 adjoining lots—valuable and desirable property.

CLINTON AND GRAND STS.—3 three-story brick buildings, fronting on Grand-st., dwellings and stores, valuable for either occupation or investment.

6TH-AV. AND 16TH-ST.—Four-story brick factory, with two-story brick store and dwelling. Factory lot, 33x92; store lot, 30x65.

LOTS FOR SALE.

16 on Avenue St. Nicholas, 146th and 147th sts.
2 on 76th-st., near 8th-av. and Central Park.
23 on 11th-av., 122d and 123d sts.
15 on 9th-av. and 73d-st.
6 on 9th-av. and 68th-st., near New-av.

With many other lots on Lexington, 4th, Madison, 5th avs., and on Boulevard, Central, Morningside and Riverside Parks.

WATER FRONTS.

6 valuable water fronts, containing each a large number of lots on the East and North Rivers.

HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Several desirable residences finely located in 23d, 60th and other up-town streets and avenues.

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Seats, villas, farms, ocean resorts, &c., at College Point, L. I., Fordham, Westchester County, Sing Sing and Peekskill on the Hudson, Long Branch, N. J., and in the interior of the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey.

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FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Apply to O. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 468 Cherry-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—SIX-STORY STORE No. 78 Maiden lane.

The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry.

Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn.

Eighteen acres south side Staten Island.

Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN 33D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a three-story building, 22x36; lot 25x102.2; terms easy. Houses and lots at Hunter's Point, 20 minutes from James-slip Ferry; houses and floors to let at $7 to $25 per month. Also, plots of ground to lease.
JOHN B. WOODRUFF, Hunter's Point.

ON EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A large four-story Brown Stone front House; high basement, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 813 Broadway.
S. CANTRELL.

FOR SALE—IN 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a good four-story brick house, 25 feet wide, with two-story extended back building; price $40,000; possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building; located in 22d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in 50th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; high stoop; 16x55; Columbia College lease; $225 per annum; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP BRICK DWELLING on north side 124th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $7,500. For full particulars apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD and 155th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 38 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE (NO. 121 East 71st-st.) for sale on easy terms. Apply to owner, No. 398 Bowery.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD lots for sale by PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

In the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. The farm and premises formerly owned by Walter Fickett, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the 3d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. The premises consist of about 200 acres of land, lying on the Hudson River, and within less than one mile from the Staatsburg Depot, on the Hudson River Railroad. The title is indisputable, and the sale is made by the executrix to close the estate.

For information, inquire of the subscriber, at the residence of James W. Colwell, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, N. Y., or of H. M. TAYLOR, Esq., at his office in Poughkeepsie.
Mrs. D. M. FICKETT, Executrix, &c.
JAN. 16, 1869.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, now fully established, farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. No fever and ague, water soft and pure, only 44 miles from New-York City on railroad.

Papers and maps sent free. Address
R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or
Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J.

See this place before changing your location. The most healthy country known—air cures consumption.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a valuable estate located on Huntington Bay, 3 miles from the village, and 3½ miles from the depot; near the elegant residence of Alfred Mulligan, Esq.; having fine views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The farm contains 30 acres of valuable land, embracing several handsome building sites, and has ½ mile front on the Bay. Two apple orchards and abundance of small fruit on the place. Two-story house, well built, containing eight rooms; large barn, sheds and other outbuildings. Immediate possession may be had. Price $40,000, one-third cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF M. B. ECKerson, Esq., on Raritan Bay, at Keyport, N. J., distant 25 miles from the City; two-story, French roof and basement brick house, containing 15 rooms, with all modern improvements, and finely arranged; carriage-house, accommodating four horses and four carriages; one of the finest locations in the county, commanding fine views of the Bay to the Narrows and Sandy Hook; the grounds terraced to the Bay; charter of dock and water front of 80 feet; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLACK ROCK, NEAR Bridgeport, Conn., the residence of V. D. Ellsworth, Esq.; a very neat and convenient cottage of one acre of ground, with wash-house, carriage-house, barn and cow-house; the house contains 10 rooms, (parlors with folding doors;) the household furniture, horse, carriage, sleigh, &c., will be sold with the premises, hot and cold water; a fine view of the Sound in front; early possession will be given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT among the Berkshire Hills, at Lenox, Mass.; price $50,000.

Also, a fine country residence on Geneva Lake, N. Y.; price $30,000.

Also, a large estate at Pittsfield, Mass., suitable for a retired gentleman; price $60,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A.M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P.M.

OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED LANDS IN West Virginia, (who wish to make them available,) will please call or address Col. G. M. FOUTE, No. 63 East 4th-st., New-York City.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Riverdale for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Poughkeepsie for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER County, for investment, 150 acres for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Newburg for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TWENTY ACRES FOR SALE AT FORT Washington. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'ŒIL CREVE.

Sole Lessee and Director.....................J. GRAU.

Positively last nights BUT TWO of Hervé's famous L'ŒIL CREVE, L'ŒIL CREVE, which will be withdrawn this week on account of the production MONDAY EVENING NEXT of Lecocq's MOST CELEBRATED FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, FLEUR DE THE, which has been in preparation at the Theatre Francais for several months, and will be performed ON MONDAY EVENING, for the first time in America on a scale of extraordinary magnificence, far surpassing any production yet attempted.

L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE,

pronounced by the unanimous voice of the Press and public as the best opera bouffe yet presented, and which is nightly received by large and fashionable audiences with increasing enthusiasm, will be presented THIS AND TO-MORROW EVENINGS, FOR THE LAST TIMES BUT ONE, with all its new and attractive effects, exquisite music, splendid choruses and the original great cast, including Mme. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Clementine, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel and the strength of the company, 140.

Seats at Theatre and Nos. 701 and 196 Broadway. After 9½, half price; family circle, 30 cts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—FLEUR DE THE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF
FLEUR DE THE.

SALE OF SEATS.—The sale of boxes and seats for the first nights in America of FLEUR DE THE will commence at the Theatre Francais ticket offices, Peters', No. 196 Broadway, Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre, on SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!

ENGAGEMENT at terms almost FABULOUS of THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE, Comprising EIGHTEEN WONDERS of CONTORTION and EQUIPOISE and the ORIGINAL

ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT,
ALL RIGHT,
ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT.

This is their FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, prior to their departure for Japan.

NO DIMINUTION in the Star Features of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, Mlle. CARLE, Mons. CARLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, Signorita MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHAS. PARKER, SHERIDAN and MACK, PUNCH AND JUDY, and a host of other attractions.

Getz's grand allegorical scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved Orchestra Circle, 50 cents extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

LAST APPEARANCES, | EVERY EVENING THIS
LAST APPEARANCES, | WEEK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
Of the incomparable
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,

Whose engagement at this FAMILY RESORT, now in the nineteenth week, will most positively terminate on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, when will be presented the

3 BURLESQUES | FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.
2 BURLESQUES | FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.
ERNANI and IXION,

Commencing with ERNANI,

And closing with the second and third scenes of the great hit, IXION,

Which embrace the principal gems of this great success. FULL ORIGINAL CAST IN BOTH PIECES.

Other afternoons, DRAMA AND FARCE.

And at all hours, Commodore Foote and Miss Nestelle.
ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, will commence the engagement of those pleasing and talented Young American Artistes,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

who will appear in the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
with a superior cast of characters, including
MISS ROSE MASSEY,

the beautiful and charming young artiste from the London theatres. Engagement, also, at a fabulous price, of the unequaled

MLLE. G. MORLACCHI,

and her full and complete
SALTATORIAL COMBINATION,

the whole forming the most powerful attraction ever presented to an American public.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1869.
GRAND CONCERT,
For the benefit of the
LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS,
With the assistance of the following array of talent:
Baroness AUGUSTE VON BARNDORF,
Mme. GAZZANIGA, Prima Donna.
Herr OLE BULL, Violinist.
Herr FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist,
Mr. WILLIAM CANDIDUS, Tenor,
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be had at Steinway Hall and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 29, AT 2½ P.M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets for sale at the principal music stores, and Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau, corner of Pine-st.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A.M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A.M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P.M., Express, River Head; 4 P.M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P.M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A.M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A.M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A.M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A.M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P.M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P.M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P.M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P.M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P.M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P.M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A.M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 5:45 and 11 P.M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A.M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P.M., for Paterson—6:30 P.M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P.M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P.M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A.M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P.M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A.M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P.M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A.M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P.M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P.M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A.M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P.M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P.M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A.M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A.M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A.M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P.M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRMA'S BENEFIT FRIDAY EVENING,
JAN. 29,
AT THE
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Her first appearance in
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIRD ACT OF VERDI'S
IL TROVATORE.

MLLE. IRMA..............................LEONORA
MONS. AUJAC...........................MANRICO
MONS. TROLES..........................COMTE DE LUNA
CONCERTO FOR VIOLIN........MONS. COLONNE

LA PERICHOLE.

OPERA BOUFFE BY J. OFFENBACH.
SEATS NOW READY—PRICES AS USUAL.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the length of the programme, the performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, Jr......................................Proprietor.
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD..................................Manager.
LAST WEEK
(but one) of
LA PERICHOLE
Opera Bouffe in three acts, by J. Offenbach.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT TWO.

LA PERICHOLE,

IRMA, the Queen of Song......as......LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor....as..............PIQUILLO
are without rivals in the interpretation of their respective roles, and

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE IS
CROWDED NIGHTLY

to witness the most brilliant success ever known, and the artistes are encored in almost every air.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the accommodation of the ladies visiting the LA PERICHOLE MATINEE ON SATURDAYS, ALL THE SEATS WILL BE RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ADMISSION, (including reserved seats,) ONE DOLLAR.

PRIVATE BOXES, (four seats,) SIX DOLLARS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
BENEFIT
OF THE
LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats can be procured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
EVERY EVENING,

the new and original Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, CHAS. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Mrs. W. WINTER, Miss CARR and Miss ANDREWS.

To be followed by an entirely new and original Burlesque, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled

THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868,

produced with MUSICAL, SCENICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Characters by Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, ANNIE FIRMIN, E. LYLE, L. MAHON, E. AMES, CLARA FISHER, BELLE FISHER, Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT, Messrs. C. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, A. MATTHISON, H. HURLEY, CORRY CROSSIN and others.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON. SCENERY BY DUFLOCQ and Assistants. Mechanical Effects by W. W. DEMILT.

LEADER OF ORCHESTRA..........Mr. H. ECKHART

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P.M. Box office open from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; balcony chairs, (secured,) $1 50; dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.

Admission, 75 cents; to second circle, 50 cents.

Private boxes, (holding 6,) $10 and $12.

JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The new drama of THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME. COCO'S FROLIC. ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER. The World's Champion, FRANK A. GIBBONS. The great comic pantomimist ROBERT BUTLER. VARIETIES. To-morrow Evening, Benefit of Mr. J. H. BOWERS. GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED SPANISH AERIALISTS,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,

who will appear in their

ENTIRELY NEW, ASTOUNDING AND UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE, THE DOUBLE FLYING-TRAPEZE,

never before attempted in this country, and which will be found more startling and extraordinary by far than any gymnastic exploit hitherto witnessed on this continent.

ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH SEASON.

The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $5.

To be had of the following members:

F. T. FRRY, No. 50 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSEN BROS., No. 56 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
J. B. KELLER, Cashier German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KUEHNE, No. 31 Broad-st.
F. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.

Boxes to be secured of

HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28,
GRAND CONCERT

given in aid of the Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, with the assistance of the following brilliant array of talent:

Baroness Von BARNDORF.
Mme. GAZZANIGA, Prima Donna.
Herr OLE BULL, Violinist.
Herr F. VON INTEN, Pianist.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. F. STEINS, Baritone.

Tickets $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE, BY
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
SUBJECT—"CHARLES DICKENS."
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av., and at the door.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
SIXTY-THIRD-ST., AND THIRD-AV.
GREAT NOVELTY—GREAT SUCCESS.
GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE
CARNIVAL THIS EVENING.

Skating, dancing and splendid music.

No postponement.

If the ice is poor, there will be dancing, music, and other amusements on the immense platforms, and tickets will be given each person for Carnival THURSDAY next.

Costumes can be hired at the Rink.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., by the most competent masters.

TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music...........................Piano,
Violin....................................Organ,
Theory and Composition.......Chorus Classes,
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages...............By Native Professors.

SPANIARD AND CAPTIVE INDIAN MAID...40c.
Perechole's Letter, 35c. Perechole Waltz............50c.
Velocipede Gallop. (Illustrated)............................50c.
Music Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th st.,
Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. 758 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand Pianos, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA-BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEpendent business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—$20,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 27th st near 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS.
REVERBERATING LAUGHTER.
SECOND VOLUME OF
Geo. L. Fox's
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
EVERYTHING NEW.

New Scenery, New Tricks, New Costumes, New Music, New Ballets, and New Caricatures by Thomas Nast.

CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE.

CLOWN	as in Volume I	GEO. L. FOX
Pantaloon	as in Volume I	C. K. Fox
Harlequin	as in Volume I	Frank Lacy
Columbine	as in Volume I	Mlle. Laurent

Among the numerous novelties will be found

ASTOUNDING METAMORPHOSIS.
THE LADIES AND THE ANIMATED FURNITURE,
PRODIGIOUS WONDERS,
THE DEMON BROTHERS
AND THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
BEWITCHING BALLET, BY MLLE. RITA SANGALI AND THE MOST COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET IN THE UNITED STATES.
GROTESQUE TOUR DE FORCE.
G. L. FOX'S GYMNASTIC DUMPTIES,
Rising 2, 4, and 16 years of age.
MECHANICAL MARVELS, THE DOUBTFUL STATUARY, THE MODEL HARLEQUIN.
CLASSICAL GROUPINGS,
BY MLLE. SANGALI AND BALLET.
EXHILARATING FUN, (by special desire,)
THE GREAT BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION, AS HERETOFORE.
AND A
BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES, 1½ o'clock Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1869,
Last time, Lord Lytton's great Comedy of
MONEY.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. E. Milton, Mr. G. Melton, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Sedley Brown.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, (Last time)—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

This Theatre will be
CLOSED
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
FOR
REHEARSAL.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869,

Will be produced that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The cast will include the names of Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. L. Matthews, Mr. J. Melton, Mr. W. Dallimore, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. E. Milton, Mr. R. Quigley, Mr. G. Howard, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Carrie Soler, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. B. Ringgold, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. T. Ward, Mr. E. Cashin, Mr. H. Holloway, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. L. Dallimore, &c.

THE MUSIC,

including an appropriate Overture—the Madrigal—a hymn, and the incidental dances composed and arranged by

MR. THOMAS BAKER.

The dance figures and groupings under the direction of Mons. GROSSI.

THE SCENERY

is entirely new, and has been painted by Mr. H. Isherwood, Mr. Minard Lewis, and Mr. G. Evans.

THE MEDIEVAL DECORATIONS
by Mr. W. GIBSON, of Gibson's Buildings.
THE ORNAMENTAL PAINTING
by Mr. W. FOSDICK.
THE COSTUMES,
in strict keeping with the period, by Messrs. FLANNERY, BENSCHOTEN, and HAMILTON.
THE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
(all made expressly, and from the most reliable authorities,) by Mr. JAMES TIMONEY.
THE ARMS, ARMORS AND EQUIPMENTS,
imported from Paris by Messrs. HORSTMAN & CO.
THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS
by Mr. H. BUTLER and Mr. ARTHUR WRIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER.
THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS.
OF THE
MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA
Ever produced in America, entitled
AFTER DARK,
Or, LONDON BY NIGHT,
introducing the Wonderful
RAILROAD SCENE.
EXCELLENT ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, &c.
MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 1, 1869,
First appearance of the renowned
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled the
FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
The SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC and EFFECTS ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The BOX SHEET for THURSDAY, Feb. 4, and subsequent nights, will be opened at the Box Office of

IRVING HALL,

(through the courtesy of L. F. Harrison, Esq.,)
Corner of 15th-st., and Irving-place.

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 28,

from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., and continue until further notice.

Seats secured for six days in advance.
J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE.

Last week | of the favorite and brilliant
Last week | WORRELL SISTERS
Last week | in their popular and successful burlesque,
Last week | FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Last week |
Last week |

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FEB. 1. | McKEAN BUCHANAN. | Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1. | McKEAN BUCHANAN. | Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1. | AND | Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1. | VIRGINIA BUCHANAN. | Plebeian Daughter.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.

14 COMEDY PERFORMANCES ONLY.
12 EVENINGS AND 2 SATURDAY MATINEES.
With the great American Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
COMEDY...........................THE VICTIMS.
JOSHUA BUTTERFLY—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
COMEDY..........THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
SOLON SHINGLE—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH
SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Entire change of programme. The Rivals. Trovatore. Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin. Eugene Unsworth, Seymour and Dan Bryant.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

No. 114 BROADWAY. Reserved Seats for all Theatres, opening nights included.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.

LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA,
"THE BALL IS UP, OR CENTRAL PARK."

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church. The Grand Organ will be used upon this occasion. Admission to all parts of the house, 50c. Tickets can be obtained now, at Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall, the night of the lecture.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees respectfully announce a course of three lectures on Zoology, by Prof. ADRIAN Z. EBELL, on the SATURDAY EVENINGS of Jan. 23, 30 and Feb. 6, 1869, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union. Tickets can be obtained at the Curator's office.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read at Steinway Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. Members can procure tickets at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., until Feb. 2, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association THIS EVENING, at No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. All young men welcome.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

tion of taxes. To attempt this task suddenly by a surprise upon our people, by at once paralyzing their industry by arresting them in the midst of lawful business and applying a new standard of value to their property without any reduction of their debt or giving them an opportunity to compound with their creditors or distribute their loss, would be an act of folly without example in evil in modern times. It is sometimes said that we did this in the passage of the Legal-tender act—that we inflicted the same loss on the creditor that we now deprecate for the debtor. This is not true. The effect of the Legal-tender act was undoubtedly to depreciate our notes, but the process was very slow and gradual. For more than a year it scarcely operated as a depreciation, and during all the time the capital paid off by depreciated notes was invested in bonds, bank stocks, railroads and manufacturing pursuits created by the war, which yielded as much in gold as the capital produced before the war. Capital lost nothing by the war, even when paid in greenbacks, for the demands for capital during the war made ample amends for the loss by the depreciation in greenbacks. It is estimated that the interest-bearing capital of this country now is, upon the gold basis, more than double the capital in 1860. And if it be true that appreciation now will only work the same injury to the debtor that depreciation did to the creditor, we would not be justified in peace in inflicting the same injuries justified by war, and the creditor who is usually the holder of property is better able to bear the loss of a portion of the money due him than the debtor is to bear an addition to his burden. Our power over the creditor is unlimited; we may levy taxes upon him to any amount, but we have no power to vary a contract or add to the burden of an existing debt. The question then remains, what amount of appreciation of the value of greenbacks will operate the least injuriously to all the sound business interests of our constituents? And upon this point your Committee, after the most careful consideration, came to the conclusion that the only and the best plan was to allow them to be funded, at the pleasure of the holders, into interest-bearing bonds of the United States. In designating the bond we have selected that now familiar to the people—the ten-forty bond. The market value of this bond is now but slightly above that of the legal tenders, so that the process of appreciation of the notes will be slow, and will only advance with the improving credit of the country. It is a bond bearing as low a rate of interest as we are likely to negotiate, and yet of such intrinsic value that we may hope to see it at par with gold within a short period. It enables us after ten years to take advantage of the money market to still further reduce the interest. Its credit is supported by a permanent appropriation from an ample fund sufficient without further act of Congress to pay off every dollar of the debt in twenty-five years. Again, Sir, this provision of the bill is right when tested by the moral sense. When for sufficient reasons we cannot pay the note in coin, we are bound to give to the holder our note with interest. Such from the beginning was the policy of the Government. When the notes were first issued under the act of July 25, 1862, they were convertible at will into bonds. We, with a questionable device, by the act of March 3, 1863, took away that right, and should now restore it. During the war a greenback would purchase an equal amount of bonds of any character offered in the market. It paid at par for the five-twenties, the ten-forties and the seven-thirties. It is now less valuable than these bonds only because it is dishonored paper, which, though due is unpaid, and is only valuable as a forced currency, which you compel your citizens to take in payment of their debts, but refuse to take for your own bonds, except at a discount. You give the bond the benefit of the improving credit of the country, but you deny this to the note. The simplest and plainest rule of equity requires you, if you cannot pay this note, to give in exchange a bond bearing interest. And here, Sir, a difficulty presents itself that forms the basis of all, or nearly all, the division in the Committee as to this measure—What shall be done with the United States notes received into the Treasury in the process of funding? The Senator from Vermont (Mr. MORRILL) will contend that they shall be retired as they are received. The Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. CATTELL) will insist that they must not be retired, but must be reissued. The Senator from Oregon (Mr. WILLIAMS) wishes to limit the funding of greenbacks to a specific sum each month, and amendments are pending for these purposes. No doubt similar differences as to the details will occur in the Senate. My own conviction is that the notes and ten-forty bonds should be convertible and reconvertible within certain limits until both rise to the par of gold. Such a provision was reported at the last session, and is still approved by the Committee, but the opposition to it by those who widely differed from each other as to its effect, some insisting that it would produce contraction, and others expansion, caused it to be defeated. The proposition in this bill to substitute coin notes for legal-tender notes, as the latter are retired by voluntary conversion into bonds, is an attempt of the Committee of Finance in deference to the vote of the Senate at the last session to effect the same object, namely: to guard against a too rapid contraction of the currency. I must, however, insist upon my conviction that the true way to guard against both undue expansion and contraction, while specie payments are suspended, is to allow the public creditor, whether noteholder or bondholder, to freely exchange one for the other, without any limitation, except that the aggregate of circulation should not exceed the United States notes now outstanding, and this aggregate may be gradually reduced as specie payments are resumed. If the Senate shall agree with this opinion, by adopting the amendment of the Senator from New-Jersey, (Mr. CATTELL,) then some changes will have to be made in the fourth section. If, however, the Senate still opposes this mutuality of conversion, then the substitution of coin notes should precede the cancellation of the greenbacks, or a reserve of legal tenders should be maintained by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be issued at his discretion. Such, Sir, are the general provisions of this bill. It seeks to substitute gradually, by the voluntary action of the people, coin contracts, coin notes and convertible bank bills for currency contracts and irredeemable and unconvertible paper currency. It seeks to secure to the public creditor the prompt payment of his interest in coin, and to the people the like payment in coin of the depreciated notes held by them. If the process is too slow, it is because the danger of a more rapid process is too great. Let no man deal with this question with the hasty impulse of first impressions, for he will only illustrate his own folly. Let no man be too confident of his own opinions, until he has examined those of others. And he will then find that many have traveled this path before him, but no man yet has found an easy road to the resumption of specie payments. It now remains for me briefly to state why other propositions submitted to the Committee have not been approved. Your patience will not allow me to examine any of the multitude of suggestions that have been made in the public prints, though many of them are worthy of careful study. I will only allude to some propositions that have been referred to the Committee. The suggestion of the President to pay the interest for sixteen years, if the creditor would surrender the principal, has already been disposed of. The plan of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency until we reach the specie basis has already been incidentally referred to. The proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) though not formally referred to the Committee, yet having the sanction of his great name, was carefully considered, and so much of it as was approved was embodied in the bill reported, but its principal portion, the repeal of the legal-tender act, after the 1st of July, next, is far too sudden, and will, if I am correct in the views already expressed, be disastrous to the great body of the active business men of the country. The plan of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) supported by an able speech, was carefully considered by the Committee. It rests upon two leading ideas. First, the accumulation of gold in the Treasury; and, second, the fixing a specific day for the resumption of specie payments. Now, in most of his speech I heartily concur. All that he says of the necessity of resuming specie payments—of the effect of contraction and the unjust discrimination that exists between the note holder and the bond holder—all this meets my hearty assent. It is the remedy he suggests we have to deal with. Would not the effect of his measure be that the Government would hoard the gold and the people the greenbacks, and thus make the contraction he fears? What more profitable investment could any man make than to take this dollar, now having a purchasable power of seventy-four cents in gold, locking it in his safe with a certainty that in two years it must be worth $1 in gold; or an annual advance of 14½ per cent. Would not every bank sharply contract its currency and hoard greenbacks as the best investment it could make? What prudent man would dare build a house or factory, a railroad or a barn, with the certain fact before him that the greenbacks he puts into his improvement will be worth 35 per cent more in two years than his improvement then is worth? Why not hold his money for two years until his building will cost him one-third less? When the day comes, every man, as the sailors say, will be close-reefed; all enterprise will be suspended; every bank will have contracted its currency to the lowest limit; and the debtor compelled to meet in coin a debt contracted in currency, will find the coin hoarded in the Treasury—no representative of coin in circulation—his property shrunk not only to the extent of the appreciation of the currency, but still more by the artificial scarcity made by the hoarders of gold. All the historical precedents show that fixing the day for the resumption inevitably lead to a contraction of the currency by the banks, so that when the day came the actual scarcity of currency prevented a demand for coin; and this process of contraction, both in England and the United States, produced the sorest distress, and this distress was only relieved in England by the Parliament requiring the loan of exchequer bills and new issues by the Bank of England. At the beginning of our Government the continental bonds were a species of currency, and as a part of the funding system of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He provided for a new paper currency, convertible into coin, to be issued by the Bank of the United States, and without which he declared his pending system would be a failure. So, Sir, after the war of 1812, the sore distress caused by the failure of the State banks was only relieved by a new paper currency, issued by the second Bank of the United States, which Mr. MADISON, yielding his continual objections, approved. We, therefore, think that the general objects sought for by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) can be better obtained by legalizing specie contracts, by utilizing the coin in the Treasury, by the gradual substitution of coin, United States notes and bank bills for the present currency, rather than accumulating gold and fixing a day for resumption. And now, Sir, a multitude of collateral topics present themselves—questions affecting the construction of contracts, questions affecting the public debt, of funding, of the reduction of the rate of interest; questions of taxation and protection, of banking and the distribution of bank circulation—all these have been considered, and no doubt will be presented to the Senate; but we have not embraced them in this bill, for the manifest reason that by attempting too much we are likely to defeat any measure looking to the resumption of specie payments. Our primary duty accomplished will solve many of the questions and prepare the way for other measures. I submit to Senators who favor this bill whether it is not wiser to leave to time, to the progress of events, and to the next Congress, to deal with other matters not vital to this measure. It is only in this way that, with the confused and scattered opinions in the public mind, we can hope to accomplish anything. All these questions will be resolved wisely if we are content to follow the example set by Mr. LINCOLN and by Congress during the war,—to make haste slowly. Sir, you and I, and many of our associates, have been here during all the great events of our civil war. We have seen Senators from their places openly proclaim in safety their intended infamy and perjury. We have seen our only army broken and demolished, filling the streets of this city, and the rebel flag floating in sight of the dome of the Capitol. We have seen a vast section of our country filled with armed men, bold, defiant and confident, engaged in a fierce war for the overthrow of our Government. We were deserted by nearly all the Governments of Christian Europe. We have seen 400,000 of our countrymen slain in battle or falling by disease. We have met defection and doubt at home, and suffered disaster again and again. But all this has passed away. The long vacant seats are nearly all filled, and new States then in wilderness are now represented here. Our flag floats in undisputed authority over every part of our territory. All the questions of debate that have risen from time to time in this Senate Chamber have been so decided that authority has been vindicated and liberty been made universal. We are soon to see the great hero of the war clothed with the executive authority of the nation, and bearing with him into his high office the hearty good will of nearly all the people of the United States. But one thing more is to be accomplished, and that is to place our public credit on a firm, enduring foundation, so that the world may say that this Republic is not wanting either in valor or honor. We may then give way to those who are rapidly treading in our footsteps with a consciousness of having performed our full duty to our country.

REMARKS OF MR. CREERY.

Mr. CREERY followed Mr. SHERMAN, and recited a long speech, in which he discussed very humorously, the speech of Senator MORTON on the finances, the President's recommendations on that subject, and the reports of the Secretary of Treasury and of the Treasurer of the United States. The latter gentleman, differing in many things, agreed in the virtuous and chaste indignation with which they regarded anybody who proposed to violate the national honor by repudiation. Yet their own reports, particularly that of the Secretary of the Treasury, furnished evidence sufficient to satisfy him that our public debt could never be paid. But repudiation was no new thing in the history of this country. There had been early and late examples of it. An early one was the action of the men of the Revolution, who, without an attempt at redemption, abandoned the currency of the war, and another later and much more shocking, was the appropriation by the United States Government of a vast amount of private property—the slaves of the loyal people of Kentucky and other States, under a promise of partial compensation, which promise was afterward repudiated. Considering the effect upon the impoverished people of the South, of the adoption of any of the proposed plans of contracting the currency, he said it would be most disastrous. They might bear a gentle inflation, but contraction would ruin them.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BRANCH.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCREERY'S speech, Mr. MORTON moved to postpone the Finance bill and resume the consideration of the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The motion was agreed to, and the latter bill was again before the Senate, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. CONKLING yesterday.

Mr. CONKLING modified the amendment by striking out the clause fixing the point at which the Central Branch Road shall unite with the Smoky Hill route.

The amendment was then voted upon and lost.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment declaring the subsidy should not exceed $1,200,000.

Lost—yeas 25, nays 27.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment providing that the interest on the bonds authorized by this bill to be issued should not exceed five per cent. in currency. Lost.

The bill was then read a third time and rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Cragin, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Nye, Osborne, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sumner, Thayer, Van Winkle, Welch, Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conkling, Conness, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Henderson, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Poole, Robertson, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Whyte, Willey, Williams—28.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up again the Currency bill.

Mr. STEWART moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion that Mr. CONKLING might move to go into Executive Session, but before the latter motion could be made Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw the motion, in order that he might move to go into Executive Session.

Mr. CAMERON—But I do not want to go into Executive Session. [Laughter.]

Other motions to adjourn were made and lost, but finally at 4:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the effects of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty on the trade of the United States with Canada and the other British American Provinces, and as to the present condition of such Provinces, the relations between them, and the state of the American and British fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. McCARTHY objected.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. LYNCH'S bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. SCOFIELD proceeded to address the House on the subject. He began by inquiring what we should have for money, not now while we are in a pinch, but in the future. It should not be exclusively metallic. State banking was condemned by its complexity, forgeries and counterfeits, and forbidden by the Constitution. If properly construed we were left only to a choice between Treasury notes and National Bank notes. Of these two the billholder had no choice, because he was equally secured with either. We should retain a part of the interest of the bank bonds, so that the Treasury would have no choice. We could then consult the wants of trade, and for that purpose national banking was the best. He denounced the system of exchanging bonds for notes and notes for bonds, and claimed that it must be disastrous. On the subject of resumption he alleged that before the war we could only float two hundred millions of paper and pay specie. We could do better now; but could not float the $700,000,000 now out. He examined the proposed plans of resumption, and claimed that all that were possible led to contraction and low prices, and that any plan would so result. It was not in the power of legislation to float $700,000,000 with our proper share of the world's specie. Specie payments meant contraction by any plan. He should vote against any resumption at this session, because his constituents were opposed to it.

EVENING SESSIONS.

After Mr. SCOFIELD had closed his argument, Mr. INGERSOLL took the floor, but yielded to Mr. SCHENCK, who asked unanimous consent to have evening sessions for general debate, commencing this evening. No objection being made, the evening sessions for general debate in Committee of the Whole were ordered.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired that the House should come to an understanding in relation to the public business, as the indications were yesterday that the House was not disposed to go to the public business at all. There were but thirty-one working days of this Congress left, and there were six of the most important Appropriation bills not yet acted upon by the House. The Committee on Appropriations had endeavored to do its duty faithfully; its members had remained in Washington during the recess, and given their attention to the preparation of Appropriation bills. It was for the Republican side of the House to determine whether they should refuse to do public business, or should devote themselves to the discussion and passage of all sorts of schemes, and thus compel an extra session of Congress to run up to July, and break down the incoming Administration and sink it "deeper than ever plummet sounded."

Mr. LYNCH inquired whether the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) did not consider a bill in relation to currency and finance a matter of public business.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that by public business he meant the Appropriation bills.

The Speaker stated the business that was pressing on the attention of the House. There was the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment; the Constitutional Amendment and bill relating to suffrage; the Chairman of the Election Committee had given notice of his intention to call up soon the Georgia Contested Election case; the Reconstruction Committee had notified the Chair that it had important business to present to the House, and there were four or five motions to reconsider pending, which could be called up at any time. There were also one or two special orders, and the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. SCHENCK) had given notice of his intention to press two bill relating to the Tariff and Internal Revenue. The House would therefore see that business was pressing from various directions.

After some further discussion as to the condition of business, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, was laid on the table, and the bill, therefore, remains committed.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Amendment and bill relating to suffrage were then taken up, and, on motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, were postponed until after the morning hour.

In the meantime, substitutes for it were offered by Messrs. BINGHAM, SHELLABARGER and WARD.

Mr. BINGHAM'S substitute is as follows:

> "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any citizen of the United States, of sound mind and over 21 years of age, the equal exercise of the elective franchise at all elections in the State wherein he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, except such of said citizens as shall hereafter engage in rebellion, or insurrection, or who may have been, or shall be duly convicted of treason or other crime of the grade of felony in common law."

The substitute of Mr. SHELLABARGER is in nearly similar terms as that of Mr. BINGHAM'S, except that Mr. SHELLABARGER permits the disfranchisement of those who have engaged in rebellion, while Mr. BINGHAM'S only permits the disfranchisement of those who may hereafter engage in rebellion.

The substitute of Mr. WARD, like that of Mr. SHELLABARGER, applies to those who have been engaged in rebellion, and restricts the States from fixing the term of residence required of voters at longer than one year.

THE PENSION LAW.

The House then took up, as the business of the morning hour, the bill reported yesterday relating to the operations of the Pension law. The second section of the bill, which directs the withdrawal of pensions from female pensioners who are living a life of prostitution or concubinage, received much opposition.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike it out, and

Mr. SCHENCK characterized it as the most monstrous and disgraceful proposition he had ever seen in any bill, inasmuch as it proposed to make the Court of Pensions the judge of the morals and virtues of the widows of soldiers of the Republic, and required them to prove a negative.

Mr. INGERSOLL took a like view of the section, which, he declared, would be a disgrace to the statute books and an outrage to the widows of soldiers. It could never have emanated from any section of the country but from the coldest, frigid State of Maine. [Laughter.]

After further discussion, Mr. ARNELL moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected, 47 to 67.

Mr. PERHAM moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question, and, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the next morning hour.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House then took up the Constitutional Amendment and bill in relation to suffrage, reported by Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Judiciary, and was addressed by Mr. ELDRIDGE in opposition to them. He argued that the right to control suffrage and elections was in the respective States, not in Congress. The powers and rights and liberties of the States and of the people did not come down from Congress or from the Federal Government. There were some powers with which Congress had not been intrusted. Congress could not determine just how much liberty the people should enjoy. All the powers of the Federal Government came up from the States and from the people. Congress never had and never could have the rightful authority to exercise any powers not given to it by the Constitution. The exercise of any other powers was rank usurpation. He criticised Mr. BOUTWELL'S appeal to partisanship, and asked where had the Republican Party derived its power and charge to reorganize the States that did not rebel. In his judgment the Republican members of the House could not force this measure upon the country without covering the party with another dishonor, or without a shameful violation of party pledges and party faith. How many States would the Republican Party have carried at the last election with such a measure inscribed upon its platform? Where would have been Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana? Such a measure would alone have defeated the Republican candidate for President and Vice-President, with all their great personal popularity. He was sorry that his distinguished colleague on the Committee (Mr. BOUTWELL) had not been able to base his proposition on the Constitution and law, instead of appealing to the base interests of party.

The subject then passed over for the day.

EXPLOSIVE LIQUORS.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition from the New-York Board of Underwriters, to regulate and control the manufacture and sale of petroleum and other dangerous liquids, so as to preserve life and property. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. STOVER, an allowance of one year's pay as a Representative was made to Mr. SWITZLER, who contested the seat of Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 3:10 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCHENCK in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A discussion in reference to the pay of the Clerk of the Committee on Public Lands, brought out Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who declared that if the constituents of members could know of their extravagance, he believed they would come down and run them into the Potomac. (Laughter.) What were the figures of the expenses of the House? He would tell them: Capitol Police, $65,000; Clerks, $80,000; Sergeant-at-Arms, $6,000; Post Office, $20,000; Laborers, $16,000; Folding-room, $60,000; Doorkeepers, $44,000; Clerks to Committees, $36,000; Pages, $8,000—Total, $335,000. Referring to other items for the Capitol Police, Mr. WASHBURNE said there had been a howl got up last session that ANDREW JOHNSON was to take possession of the Capitol.

Mr. MAYNARD rose to a question of order. It was not in order to charge members of the House with howling.

The Chairman expressed the opinion it was so consistent with the fact that he could not rule it out of order. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. WASHBURNE—I say, Mr. Chairman, that with the howling that was got up that the Capitol was going to be attacked by ANDREW JOHNSON, we armed a little brigade of Police which cost us $65,000 a year. There were $335,000 a year for which the people were taxed to run this House of Representatives. I say there is no justification for that. This was done in face of our protestations as a party, of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and of our protestations on the stump that we were going to stop all those preparations and become economical. I ask, gentlemen, if that is the way we are going on? I desire the reporters of the Associated Press to put those figures in print.

The appropriation was voted in, and subsequently an amendment to increase the compensation of the reading clerks was agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out the item for two reporters to the Committee, and argued against it.

Messrs. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, and WASHBURNE, of Illinois, explained and defended the item, and the motion to strike out was rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike out the item of $10,000 for furniture and repairs, remarking that Mr. McPHERSON, the Clerk, had informed him that the item was not necessary. He added that the Clerk of the House had managed the fund for repairs very economically and very honestly.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PHELPS moved to strike out the item of $29,150 for newspapers and stationery for members, at $125 each.

Without acting on the amendment the Committee arose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BROOMALL in the chair.

Mr. INGERSOLL made a speech on the subject of the finances and currency, arguing in favor of a paper currency as against metallic currency. The resumption of specie payments at the present time he regarded as an impossibility. If attempted, it could only be temporary and would be followed by a disastrous financial crash. Specie payment meant less bread for the poor man, less prosperity, less peace. The property of the laboring classes would be sacrificed to the Shylocks, and universal bankruptcy and ruin would overshadow, as a cloud, the whole country. He warned Congress not to run the country into specie payment until the great national debt was wiped out. Let the debt be paid first.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked in an under tone, "You are a good Democrat." [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL, without noticing the remark, went on to call the attention of the House to two propositions that had been introduced by himself, not looking to a resumption of specie payments, but looking to appreciating the value and power of the greenback currency. As to the National Bank system, it was a close corporation. The three hundred millions of circulation had been all taken. $209,000,000 more was held in the Eastern States, leaving but $91,000,000 for all the other vast domain of the United States. Massachusetts, with a population of less than 1,300,000, had $60,000,000 in round numbers of the National Bank circulation, while Illinois, with a population close on to 3,000,000, has less than $11,000,000 of that circulation. We of the West said we demand that that outrage be no longer continued, and that the distribution of the National Bank circulation, if that system is to be continued, shall be equalized, and that the West and the South shall have their proper share of that money or we will wipe it out. Is it republican that one State, with a population of 1,300,000, should own one-fifth of the entire circulation of the United States? I insist that it is not. How will you remedy this? By the adoption of my bill, which proposes a repeal of the restrictive clause on circulation, making the National Bank system a free system, so that the West and the South may receive all the circulation that they require for their legitimate business purposes. If those who are interested in the National Bank system wish to continue it, they had better adopt my views, or something like them, or they will wake up some fine morning to find their National Bank system is numbered with the things that were.

Mr. INGERSOLL went on to point out the enormous profits of the National Banks, showing that they did a loan and discount business on nearly $3,500,000,000, on a capital of $426,000,000, realizing—with the interest on the bonds deposited to secure circulation—a profit of $60,000,000.

He was proceeding to comment on these figures when his hour expired.

He was followed by Mr. CULLOM, who addressed the House on the subject of national politics, defending the position of the Republican Party in connection with reconstruction.

Mr. KERR followed, speaking in reference to the proposed constitutional amendment and the bill reported by Mr. BOUTWELL.

Mr. NIBLACK next addressed the House on the subject of the revenue of the Government.

At the conclusion of his remarks at 10 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Eclipse of the Moon.

The programme of the astronomers for last evening's entertainment in the skies was carried out with great exactness. As seen from this City the shadow of the earth began to cut off the northern limit of its satellite at 7:32 P. M. The satellite, though one of its limbs was thus amputated, stood it well, though the clouds that passed over its face and rendered its obscuration at times obscure to the beholder, seemed to indicate that it was not altogether pleased with the operation.

The size of the eclipse was .458 of the moon's diameter, equal to five digits and a half, just as the astronomers predicted. The first contact of the shadow occurred at a point 80° to the east of the north point, and the last contact [illegible] drawing an imaginary line from the moon's centre toward the north pole of [illegible] toward the northern point of the [illegible]. The [illegible] time of greatest obscuration was [illegible] P. M., and the [illegible] P. M. After it was all over the full-orbed moon shone forth brightly, and continued upon her majestic course as calmly as if not a shadow had crossed her path.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Printers and their Employers—Strike of the Sailors—The Plasterers.

The book and job printers now on a strike for higher wages, held sessions at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. In the morning several additional offices were reported as having given their adherence to the new terms of $20 a week instead of $18, or 50 cents per thousand ems for leaded matter and 54 cents for solid matter.

At the afternoon meeting a Committee, appointed the day before to see the Board of Aldermen Committee on Printing and Stationery, reported that they had been unable to procure an interview with the individuals composing that Committee. They asked therefore to be discharged. A long debate ensued, during which strong terms of reproach were used against the New-York Printing Company, which does the City printing. The Committee was discharged, and another appointed to draft resolutions condemning the action of the New-York Printing Company, and animadverting upon the conduct of the Common Council for giving business to an office which refused to pay the small and necessary advance demanded. Another committee was also named to wait upon the Company immediately.

The Printers Coöperative Union were reported as having agreed to an advance of three cents per thousand ems on solid matter.

In the evening the following names were given as having acceded to the new terms demanded: Macdonall & Co., A. W. King, J. W. Pratt, Bachelor, Polhemus Cobbs, Peck & Winchell, Francis Hart & Co., Douglass Taylor, *Church Press*, New-York Economical Printing Company, Basford, Sr., and Charles H. Jones. Those reported in the TIMES, of yesterday, were Francis & Loutrel, Brownell & O'Keefe, Sackett & McKay, *Agriculturist*, *Fireside Companion*, Smith & McDougal, Stone & Barron, Harper Brothers, *Sun* job office, *Evening Post* job office, Holman, Nesbitt, Appleton, Russell, Metropolitan Job Office and John J. Reed. These firms comprise the entire list, though a number of small establishments are understood to have followed suit, without their names having been given in by their employes.

The committee appointed in the afternoon to wait upon the New-York Printing Company had nothing definite to report, but hoped speedily to render a satisfactory statement.

An unofficial statement was presented, to the effect that at the meeting of employers during the day the following scale of prices was resolved on: 44 cents for leaded reprint, 47 cents for solid reprint, 50 cents for solid manuscript and 47 cents for leaded manuscript. It was also added that if a compositor was an efficient workman, the employers were willing to pay him $20 a week for ten hours' daily labor. If not efficient, they would give him what they chose. A motion was made to lay the report under the table, which was received with loud laughter.

The following resolutions were then read, after which the meeting adjourned until noon to-day:

Whereas, A statement has appeared in this (yesterday) morning's *Tribune* relative to the strike now going on in the book and job offices in this City, which, from its tone, shows it to have been written or dictated by a spirit of malice to New-York Typographical Union No. 6; and

Whereas, Such statement is calculated to produce a false impression as to the matter at issue between this Union and the employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That so much of said statement as is contained in the first paragraphs, from beginning to end, is untrue in every particular, and that we stand firm in our demands and will continue so to do until the scale is complied with.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are tendered the daily papers of this City generally for their impartial reports in regard to our proceedings.

MEETING OF EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

The employing printers met yesterday. Many of the leading book and job offices were represented: C. A. Alvord, John F. Trow, E. G. Jenkins, Baker & Godwin, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, Westcott & Co., W. C. Martin, Francis Hart & Co., J. J. Reed, J. P. Prall, M. W. Siebert, J. W. Oliver, J. F. Baldwin, McCrea & Miller, Smith & McDougal, Lovejoy & Son, and others.

The employers decided that they could not accede to the demands of the Printers' Union, for the reason that business would not warrant an increase of rates, and because they had been paying for two years from ten to twenty per cent. more than was paid in other cities. They represented that large quantities of work had been sent elsewhere for execution, owing to the high prices ruling here, and they were certain that no further advance could be paid without great detriment to their business.

Reports were received from nearly all the principal establishments, and it was ascertained that only one or two of these, belonging to publishers who do their own work, and a few exclusively job printing establishments, had acceded to the increased rates demanded by the journeymen. It was also reported that the prices had not been advanced in Boston and Philadelphia.

The employers decided to recognize the difference between solid and leaded matter, and to offer three cents per 1,000 ems more for matter not leaded. In all other particulars of any importance they decided to adhere to the old rates. The resolution not to accede to the new rates proposed by the journeymen was passed unanimously, and a determination expressed not to recede from the stand taken. It was stated that the house of GRAY & GREEN were procuring plenty of hands at the old rates.

SAILORS' STRIKE.

There is no comprehensive organization in connection with the strike of the sailors. A few straggling parties have been meeting in Franklin-square and the Battery, within the last few days, but any resolutions they may have formed apply only to themselves, and not to the sailors in port at large. Before the Winter approached, $30 a month was paid them for European voyages and $20 to $25 for long voyages, or West India voyages; but owing to the great influx of lake and river hands since the cold weather set in, men have been shipped at $16, and were glad to receive the employment. Many captains have adopted a plan of charging a fee of $5 to every sailor shipping on board their vessels before giving him an order on the owners to be allowed to sign articles. This is much complained of. The sailors ask $30 a month for their services, which amounts to $1 a day, and their food. A land laborer receives $1 50 to $2 a day, finding himself, and there is no reason why a man facing the hardships of the sea should not receive an equal equivalent.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

The plasterers working in the employ of JOHN J. CONOVER, the master mason superintending the erection of ARNOLD & CONSTABLE'S new store on Broadway, struck a week or more ago, on his refusal to employ them at eight hours a day, which was the limit they had long been working upon. Mr. CONOVER procured a number of non-society plasterers, who were willing to work ten hours a day, but is said not to have a sufficient amount for his needs. CONOVER is the only employer under whom plasterers have lately struck.

SPORTING.

The Return Main Between New-York and Virginia—The Latter Pays Forfeit—Main Between New-York and New-Jersey—The Latter Victorious.

There was a large attendance yesterday of sporting men assembled at a retired spot in New-Jersey to witness the anticipated return main between the North and the South, as represented by New-York and Virginia. When the match between the two States was originally made, some two months ago, it was agreed to fight two distinct mains of game cocks, showing seventeen birds on each side in each main, and to fight all that fell in at equal weights for $200 each battle, and $1,000 the main. The first contest came off on the 18th inst., and the Southern party were so demoralized by the hollow defeat that they sustained at the heels of the Northern fowls, that yesterday they never put in an appearance at the place named for fighting, preferring to pay forfeit rather than encounter certain defeat.

In this emergency an impromptu main between a celebrated strain of New-Jersey fowls, known as the Ludlow breed, and the birds of the New-York party, was arranged, so that the visitors might not go away disappointed. It was agreed to fight for $40 each battle and $200 the main, and seven couples were found to "fall in" in weight. The New-York fowls had a decided advantage in point of condition, having been carefully trained for the more important main with their Southern rivals, while the New-Jersey birds were far from being fit for the pit. This caused the former to be the favorites in the betting at twenty to fourteen in each battle; but the issue showed that the knowing ones were mistaken. New-Jersey won the first three battles in quick style, lost the fourth and won the fifth, which decided the main, being four out of seven fights. In the sixth battle the New-Jersey bird killed himself with his own spur at the very first fly, and in the seventh and last, and which was also the gamest and best-fought of the main, the New-Yorker only obtained the victory by the death of his opponent, who fought to the very last. This gave three battles to New-York against four for New-Jersey, the latter consequently being declared the victors.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railway—Death of Judge Walbridge, of Ithaca, N. Y.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning Judge H. S. WALBRIDGE, of Ithaca, was instantly killed at the west end of the Erie tunnel by being struck by a passing train. He had, it appears, come down by a train upon the Erie Road, and stepped off at its junction with the Morris and Essex, intending to go to Newark by the other road. While waiting for the train he walked slowly down toward the tunnel between the tracks of the two roads, and while in this situation was passed by two trains, one on each side. He was struck by one of the cars of the Erie train, and thrown against the Morris and Essex cars, and when taken up was found to be nearly dead. His body was removed at once to Hoboken, where Coroner WHITE impanneled a jury, and adjourned it to Friday next.

The deceased was about 60 years of age, a brother [illegible] Court of [illegible] New-York. His body will be removed by his friends to his home in Ithaca.

The Sale of Seats at Booth's Theatre.

At Irving Hall, yesterday, the sale of seats for the opening night of BOOTH'S new theatre was concluded. It included the seats in the dress circle and family circle. The former brought an average of $8 each, and the latter an average of $2 50 each. The total receipts of both sales are about $10,000. It is said that, in spite of all the precautions taken to prevent it, a great many of the choice seats are in the hands of speculators.

Another Street Outrage.

Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, Mr. BERNARD LEDDY, who lives in Forty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, was on his way home, and when in Lexington-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, he was approached from behind by a foot-pad, who, without saying a word, attacked him with a slung-shot, giving him three violent blows on the head. Mr. LEDDY turned upon his assailant, and succeeded in snatching the slung-shot from his hand. The ruffian being thus disarmed fled before Mr. LEDDY could secure him, or even obtain such view of his person as would enable him to give a personal description sufficiently minute to lead to the arrest of the outlaw.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

An interesting exhibition of gymnastics, fencing, &c., took place yesterday evening at WILLIAM WOOD'S gymnasium, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. A class of thirty men went through various exercises with and without apparatus. The MATTEY brothers performed on the double trapeze. Messrs. BUERMEYER, ROOSEVELT and GAYNOR showed their strength with dumb-bells. The DENZER brothers, formerly of the New-York Circus, executed acrobatic feats and posturing, as did also the TONIER brothers, who are likely to become distinguished performers. Prof. HEINTZ exhibited some good fencing. Mr. WOOD, with a class, went through Indian club exercises, illustrating his original system. Mr. J. HOFFMAN, an amateur, performed on the single trapeze, and the exhibition closed agreeably with a promenade concert, music by the Seventh Regiment Band.

"Dickens" is the title of a lecture to be given to-night at Trenor Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, by Hon. GEO. W. CURTIS, being the last of "Evenings Up Town." The great English story-teller can have no more congenial or able compeer to draw his portrait than his American cousin, and the admirers of both should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered an interesting lecture on "Rational Amusement" before the Plymouth Church Young People's Association, in Brooklyn, last evening. There was a large and deeply interested audience.

The Workingwomen's Association last evening listened to an address by Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONEY, and appointed a Committee of three to procure a charter for the Association, and take measures to issue stock for the purpose of raising funds.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF is announced to read before the Young Men's Christian Association on Feb. 9. Free tickets will be supplied to members at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, until the 2d prox.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Peitholoogian Society, of Columbia College, will be celebrated at the New-York Academy of Music on Friday evening next.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the basement of No. 104 Duane-street, occupied by HIRSCH & FULD, dealers in cotton, twine, &c., who sustained a loss of $3,000; insured. The first floor is occupied by BIERHOFF & LIVINGSTON, fancy goods. Loss on stock $200; insured.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the New-York Clearing-house, to organize a coöperative life insurance association of bank employes. A committee of eleven was appointed by the Chair to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at the next meeting; that meeting to take place at the end of two weeks in the same place, and to consist of one delegate from each bank.

Officer CHRISTY, of the Second Ward Police, arrested JAMES RYAN yesterday, as he had in his possession a large quantity of shoes, for which he could give no proper account. It was subsequently ascertained that AUGUST BAUCH, of No. 38 Cortlandt-street, had lost $57 worth of shoes, and he identified those taken from RYAN as his property. On this statement of facts the Magistrate held RYAN for trial.

GEORGE KITCHELL, an errand boy in the employ of Mrs. JANE WALTERS, a dressmaker in Ninth-street, near Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Officers TULLY and MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of having converted the funds of his employer to his own use. It appeared that he was intrusted with money to buy goods, but kept the money and had the goods charged to Mrs. WALTERS. In this way it is alleged that he has obtained some $200 during the last three months. A complaint was only taken, however, for $9, and he was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer COLEMAN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, passing the store of TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, No. 99 Broome-street, noticed that a panel had been taken out of the front door and a hole thus made large enough to pass a man. Waiting for a moment, he had the satisfaction of capturing a man as he was in the act of coming out of the store by the hole mentioned. The prisoner gave his name as THOMAS MCMAHON, and was committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

LOUIS ROHLING, of No. 130 East Houston-street, made an affidavit, stating that in October, 1867, he intrusted a baker's wagon, worth $100, to JOSEPH ROHLING to keep for him until he should desire to use it, but that instead of doing so, JOSEPH sold it, and going immediately to Europe, did not return until a few days ago, since when he caused him to be arrested on a charge of grand larceny. The accused was held for an examination.

FREDERICK MARTIN, of No. 176 Laurens-street, was run over at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corner of Canal and Elm streets by a cart, and his left leg fractured. JOHN MURPHY, of No. 119 Sixth-avenue, who was in charge of the cart, was arrested and locked up in the Franklin-street Station-house.

MARY FLYNN, of No. 50 Spring-street, was badly burned last evening, in her apartment, by her clothing taking fire from the stove.

At 6 P. M. a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartment of EDWARD HATHAWAY, No. 745 Sixth-street. It happened that no damage was done.

At 7 o'clock P. M., a fire occurred on the fifth floor of No. 78 Franklin-street, damaging the building about $150. The stock of the occupants was slightly damaged by water.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 75⅞.

Stocks steady. Erie, 26; Illinois, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 27—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat, 11s. 7d. ₩ cental.

Linseed Oil, £27 10s. ₩ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer, but unchanged.

Stocks steady; Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 92¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 41.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 27—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. There is some business doing in Cotton to arrive to-day. Sales have been made at 11½d. ₩ lb. for Middling Uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. 6d.@35s. ₩ quarter for old mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard buoyant at 76s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 58s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of fine.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d. ₩ gallon. Common Resin, 5s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ₩ cwt. Linseed Oil firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON—The market opens unchanged both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

United States Five-twenty bonds quiet at 75⅞.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

United States Five-twenty bonds quiet and steady at 79½@79⅝ for the old issue.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Petroleum quiet and steady at 55½f.@55¾f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. American securities close at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 75⅞; Erie Railway shares, 26¼; Illinois Centrals, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 27—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum buoyant at 9d. ₩ gallon; Refined firm at 1s. 10d. Turpentine firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Linseed Oil, £27 5s. ₩ ton. Refined Petroleum firm at 1s. 11d. ₩ gallon. Sugar, 26s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Calcutta Linseed buoyant, but unchanged.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 70f. 25c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 27—5 P. M.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10½d. ₩ gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Exchange on New-York steady at 1-10 premium. FLOUR quiet and steady at $5 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT less active and declined ⅛c.; No. 1 at $1 19@$1 21; and $1 15@$1 15½ for No. 2; since 'Change, No. 2 declined ⅝c. CORN declined ½c., but firm at the close; New, 55c.@56c.; No grade, 51c.@51½c.; No. 2 Old, 64c., in store. RYE in fair demand and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 19@$1 20. BARLEY quiet at $1 77½@$1 78. PROVISIONS active; Orty. Mess Pork weak at $30 75. LARD less firm at 20¼c. Bulk Meats steady and prices unchanged; Dry Salted Shoulders, 12½c., buyers for February; Short Ribbed Middles, 15¼c.; Rough Sides, 15½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 16c., [illegible]. DRESSED HOGS dull at $12@$13 50. LIVE HOGS active and firm at $10 10; Shipping Grades, $11@$11 75; Good packing, $11 62½. CATTLE active and advanced 15c.; Cows, $4 25@$5 50 for Fair to Medium; Extra Shipping Steers, $7 87½@$8. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,750 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

TOBACCO in good demand; the offerings were light. COTTON, 27½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Offerings light; Prime to Choice Fall, $1 85@$1 92. CORN weak at 63c.@67c. OATS steady and inactive at [illegible]. BARLEY—Prime to Choice Iowa, $1 90@$1 95. WHISKY nominal at [illegible]. PORK [illegible]. BULK MEATS [illegible] [illegible] RECEIPTS to-day—1,500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR closed advancing; the demand is speculative; Family, $7 75@$8. CORN dull at 60c.@62c. WHEAT dull and prices unchanged. RYE quiet. BARLEY quiet and steady. OATS in good demand at 61c.@62c. COTTON in demand at 26c. for Middling Uplands. WHISKY dull at 85c.@87c. MESS PORK held at $31; no sales above $30 50, and little offering at any price. LARD sold at 20c., but offered very sparingly. BULK MEATS in demand at 12c.@12¾c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; 300,000 lbs. sold at 14½c. for Shoulders, 15¾c. for Sides, delivered in March. BACON firm, but little out of smoke; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c., and ½c. higher asked later in the day.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR is dull at $6@$7 for City Ground Spring; Rye Flour, $7. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN strong, with New in fair demand; sales 7 car lots at 75c., on the track, and 11 car lots at 78c., on the track. OATS nominal at 64c.@65c. BARLEY active; sales 2,500 bushels Canada at $2 05, delivered at the malt-house; 2,000 bushels Canada at $2 05, in store; 2,000 bushels Canada at $2 10, in store, closing firm at outside figure. RYE nominal at about $1 35. SEEDS strong and quiet. PORK advanced to $32 for Heavy Mess. LARD firm at 21c. HIGHWINES, $1 at retail. DRESSED HOGS nominal at $13 50@$14.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 28½c. FLOUR more active, but prices unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$7 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$10 50; do. Family, $10@$11 25; City Mess Superfine, $6 50@$7; do. Extra, $7 75@$10; do. Family, $10 25@$12 50; Western Family, $6 25@$7 50; do. Extra, $7 50@$10 50; do. Family, $9 75@$10 50. WHEAT firmer; sales Prime Red at $2 25@$2 30. CORN firm; White at 87c.@88c.; Yellow, 86c.@88c. OATS firm at 75c.@76c. RYE firm at $1 55@$1 57. MESS PORK firm at $32. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@15½c. HAMS, 20c. LARD firm at 20½c.@21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON advanced firmer by ¼c.; Middlings, 27½c.@27¾c.; sales 2,800 bales; receipts 6,371 bales. Gold, 137. Exchange—Sterling, 149¼; Commercial, 148¼@148¾. New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 12½@$7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN active and scarce, at 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN, $1 10@$1 15. HAY, $24. PORK, $32 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD—In Tierce, 20¼c.; in Keg, 22¼c. SUGAR quiet; common, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.@13c. TALLOW—Clarified, 14¼c.@15c. MOLASSES declined; Prime, 61c.@63c.; Choice, 70c. WHISKY dull and unchanged. COFFEE—Fair, 14¼c.@15½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17¼c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 59; White Canada at $2 05@$2 25. CORN quiet and steady at $1 02. OATS are selling in small lots at 68c. for Western. BARLEY, $2@$2 05 for Western. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; and Middlings, $36@$38 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; and to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR weak and prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 at $1 19; No. 2 at $1 13½. OATS firmer at 48½c. for No. 2. CORN firm; New, 58c. RYE scarce and closed advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 13. BARLEY nominal; sales at $1 75@$1 80. PROVISIONS quiet and prices unchanged. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $13@$13 25. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 500 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Pork.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR more active, but prices irregular; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extra, $6@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $7@$7 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 75@$10 50; Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT inactive and market favors buyers; Red, $1 70@$1 90; Amber, $1 90@$2; White, $2 10@$2 30. RYE, $1 60@$1 62. CORN quiet; New Yellow, 88c.@89c.; New White, 88c. OATS inactive; Western, 73c.@74c. PETROLEUM, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY offered at 98c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

TOBACCO—Sales 253 hhds. Lugs to Cutting Leaf at $5@$25. COTTON, 28c. MESS PORK, $31@$31 50. LARD, 20¼c.@21c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18¾c. BULK SHOULDERS, 13¼c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c., all packed. Superfine FLOUR, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. CORN, 65c.@67c. OATS, 60c.@62c. RYE, $1 42@$1 45. Raw WHISKY, $1.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON quiet at 28c.; receipts to-day, 1,516 bales; exports, 960 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firm at 75c.@80c. OATS firm at 75c. MESS PORK, $32. LARD firm at 21c. BULK MEATS active; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady, at 52c. RESIN quiet. TURPENTINE steady; prices unchanged. TAR firm at $2 30. COTTON firmer at 27½c. for Middlings.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON—The market is more active and firmer; sales, 710 bales; receipts, 590 bales; Middlings, 27c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON closed firm; sales, 4,000 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 1,404 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON firmer; sales, 500 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 2,161 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅛. Gold, 136⅛.

[Advertisement.]

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Holsatia	Jan. 13	Hamburg	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Tripoli	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 30	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.			
Eagle	Jan. 28	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Jan. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Thames, for Savannah—Henry Scacht, John Scacht, Lawrence Henry, R. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Waring, R. Wallace, J. B. Robertson, Mrs. C. Cakey, F. A. Davidson and child.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Mrs. E. C. Hall, George W. Wylie, Gilbert L. Beekman, John L. Stephens, D. C. Woods and wife, Edwin Churchill and son, Miss Emily Brownell, N. Stearns, John Jeffrie, Miss L. Trueman, S. S. Hepworth, A. Bigelow, P. Lane, B. Guthrey, R. Sales, E. La Sere, M. E. Wakelee, C. O'Callaghan, Miss R. O'Callaghan, Miss M. G. O'Callaghan, Alfred C. Clay and wife, Mrs. C. C. Van Wyck, F. Pignet, Charles Chadborne, Mr. Mendelshon, C. J. Morgan, U. S. N.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—W. C. Smith, Dallas Tenbrook, George F. Palmer, Robert Warren, A. Mulock, Martin Rowan, Miss Fanny Mitchell, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Mary Simpson, Mrs. Lanahan, John Robinson and lady, W. C. Winter, David Garrett.

In steamship Tybee, from Galveston—W. S. Campion, A. H. Eck, Thomas Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon rises... 6 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 51 | Gov. Island. 8 40 | Hell Gate..... 10 02

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Virginia, Drew, Alexandria, J. Hand; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Bristol, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Mozart, (N. G.,) Lovenger, Buenos Ayres, Edye & Brock.

Brigs Atlas, Mitchell, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Minnie A. Smith, Ray, Gibraltar and Cadiz, W. Ray & Co.; Rachel Coney, Coney, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Louisiana, (Br.,) Souche, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie; Annie E., (Br.,) Edgett, Kingston, Jam., Heney & Parker; Annie Freeman, Reed, Wilmington, Del., W. B. Vondersmith; Daniel Watson, Jones, Sarana, B. F. Sherman; E. J. Palmer, Smart, Demerara, Ed. Rowe; Jamestown, Rogers, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. H. Kuss, McLellan, Salem, W. H. Seguine, Soper, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Sampson, Hale, Wooley, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, Galveston Jan. 18, via Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Galatea, Fry, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brig Lydia H. Cole, for New-York.

Brig Messenger, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) McCully, Long Island, Bahamas, 12 ds., with salt to Moss & Ward—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Startled Fawn, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Banks, Para Jan. 5, with rubber and nuts to C. Lindman & Co. Has been 12 ds. to the north of Bermuda, with heavy westerly winds.

Schr. Adeliza, (of East Machias,) Wright, Manzanilla 18 ds., with cedar to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Leontine, Murphy, South Amboy, for Richmond.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Charlotte Kingsland, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind moderate S.; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steamships Java and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Virginia, for Washington; Thames, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 27—Arr. brig Queen of the West, from Cienfuegos.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

Below—Ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans; brig G. W. Ring, from Wilmington; schrs. Nellie Bowers, from Galveston; Jonas Smith, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27—Arr. steamship Golden City, from Liverpool; brig Baltimore, from Cardenas; schr. G. Lewis, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27—Passed out, brig Water Witch, for Porto Rico.

Sld. brigs Christian and Frances Jane, in tow for Baltimore.

In the Roads—Brigs Union, for Cork; Cora Copia, for Belfast; Harriet, for Porto Rico; schrs. Amelia F. Cobb, for Providence; Wm. S. Baker, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27—Arr. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York.

Cld. brig Johannes, for ——, and Prussian bark Dr. Kane, for Liverpool.

The steamship Charles Chaloner, from New-Orleans for New-York, put in for fuel.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27—Cld. steamships Pioneer, for Philadelphia; Fairbanks, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Jan. 4, schrs. Paul Seavey and Charles Thompson, for New-York, to sail Jan. 15. Schr. J. M. Morales, for New-York, sailed Jan. 1.

WINTER
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John Ludin, *Chef de Cuisine*, Metropolitan Hotel.

Arthur Sibley, whose great mystical romance, "The Ring of Fire; or, The Sorcerer of the Temple," has created such a *furore* in literary circles.

Jane G. Austin, whose reputation as an authoress stands unquestioned in this country and England. This excellent writer contributes a charming tale, entitled "Change for a Twenty-Dollar Bill."

Charles H. Weeks, whose romances, under many *nom de plumes*, have been read at almost every fireside, has a contribution founded on the dreadful Hague-street explosion of twenty years ago, (by which so many lives were sacrificed.) The story is powerfully written. It is entitled "A Field of Darkness."

Hon. E. George Squier's paper on "Irrigation in the Old Time and Now," will be read with interest by every one. It is pleasantly written and very instructive.

Frances Gerry Fairfield's great novel, founded on circumstantial evidence, entitled, "Outwitted," is attracting general attention. Everybody reads and everybody praises it as a romance of exceeding interest. The scenes in it are graphically sketched, and the incidents admirably told. "Outwitted" is a great success.

E. A. Barry has, in Number Three, an exceedingly interesting sketch, "Rewarded; or, Bessie Lee's Repentance." Its chief merit lies in its simplicity. It is a true story of everyday life.

James Reynolds has a sketch, a sort of autobiography of a schoolmistress, founded in ante-rebellion times, which is exceedingly readable. It is named "Sold for a Slave."

Walter A. Rose presents a beautiful tale, which will be read with interest by every woman. It is entitled, "Agnes Fourdriner; or, Lights and Shades."

Number Three—additional to these—has a pretty little *brochure* of a story, called

"THE FISHERMAN AND THE FAIRY."

Besides which there are:

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